The New-York Times.

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OFFICIAL DISPATCHES

Important Movement of Gen. Warren's Corps.

SEIZURE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Fierce Attempt of the Rebels to Regain Possession.

They Are Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

Desperate but Unsuccessful Attack on the Tenth Corps.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

[No official dispatch additional to the following was yesterday received from the Secretary of War.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864—8:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The operations of Gen. GRANT's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this department:

CITY POINT—8 P. M.—Aug. 18, 1864.

Gen. WARREN moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon Road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches.

Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Va., 7:30 P. M.—Aug. 19, 1864.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon Road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburgh or north of the James.

Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

Gen. BIRNEY telegraphs Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburgh this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Va., 9 P. M., Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank-road, and forcing back the two right divisions of WARREN's Corps.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the reëstablishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 8½ o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this evening from Gen. SHERIDAN's front represent all quiet at that time, and that GILMOR, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburgh last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 A. M.

Yesterday was the quietest day we have had in front of Petersburgh for a month, scarcely a shot being heard the entire day.

On the Weldon Road, where Gen. WARREN's corps has taken position, considerable skirmishing, with occasional discharges of artillery, occurred, but nothing resembling an engagement took place.

In the afternoon the enemy moved a force from near Petersburgh toward our left, and made an attempt to force our line near the Jerusalem road, but finding the road was not so easy as they anticipated, abandoned it. They took a few prisoners, however, before they fell back.

The number of casualties in the Fifth Corps, on Thursday, was about four hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom are in the hospital, and well cared for.

About midnight some batteries in front of the Eighteenth Corps opened, and also on the left. A sharp engagement was kept up for several hours, with the result, so far as could be ascertained, of nobody injured.

At this hour not a gun can be heard.

The few remaining members of the Zouave company, which Gen. BANKS formerly had for a body-guard, were mustered out of service on Thursday, their time having expired—and left for their homes. They belonged to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, headquarters guard. Only a dozen remained of about one hundred.

The roads are becoming bad in consequence of the continued rain, which has fallen during the present week, and which still continues.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 20, Via Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 21.

From City Point we have intelligence that the Fifth Army Corps had a severe fight with the enemy yesterday, on the Weldon Railroad, but succeeded in routing the rebels, and finally advanced and occupied a position on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and at last accounts we still held the position.

On the north side of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence received, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us.

The canal is progressing favorably.

The hospital steamer *Monitor* arrived this morning from Deep Bottom with one hundred and fifty wounded soldiers for the Hampton Hospital.

LATER.

Half-past 4 o'clock P. M.—The mail-steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, has arrived.

She confirms the success of our movement on the Weldon Railroad.

The Fifth Army Corps still hold their position.

Our position on the north side of the James River is not materially changed, but the Second Army Corps are making an important move.

The steamer *John Rice*, with 500 reënlisted troops from Pensacola, Fla, on furlough, has arrived here.

The steamer *Hudson*, from Hilston, has also just arrived, but she brings no news of importance from that quarter.

WHEELER'S REBEL RAIDERS.

Capture of a Train—Kilpatrick in Pursuit of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which states as follows:

"The first train from the front since the rebel Gen. WHEELER's raid reached Chattanooga on the 18th inst.

Six heavy trains left there at once for the front, the last of which is said to have been captured near Kingston by a small force detached from WHEELER's command.

Since the occupation of Cleveland by WHEELER his movements have been very mysterious, and are probably made to avoid Gen. KILPATRICK, who, with a strong force, is in pursuit of him.

WHEELER's force consists of three divisions of cavalry and one brigade of infantry. They have ten pieces of artillery in all, and number about five thousand men.

Sentence of Surgeon-General Hammond.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States, was tried by a court-martial continued by order of the President at Washington on the 15th of January, 1864, consisting of Major-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, United States Volunteers, President; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Ketchum, Brig.-Gen. G. S. Greene, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel United States Artillery, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Slough, Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, with Maj. John M. Bingham as Judge-Advocate.

The charges are in substance as follows:

First—That Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND wrongfully and unlawfully, and with an intent to favor private persons in Philadelphia, prohibited Medical Purveyor Cox from purchasing drugs for the army in the City of Baltimore.

Second—That he unlawfully, and with intent toward one WM. A. STEVENS, to defraud the Government of the United States, instructed GEORGE E. COOPER, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia, to buy from STEVENS, for the use of the Government, 8,000 blankets of inferior quality, which were unfit for hospital use, he, the Surgeon-General, well knowing the blankets were of inferior quality, and that the Medical Purveyor had refused to purchase them.

Third—That he corruptly, and with intent to aid STEVENS to defraud the Government, gave an order to STEVENS to turn over to Medical Purveyor COOPER, at Philadelphia, 800,000 pairs of blankets; whereby he induced the Purveyor to buy, on Government account, and at an exorbitant price, 7,677 pairs of blankets, which he had before refused to buy, and for which Mr. STEVENS received $3,531,400.

Fourth—That the Surgeon-General, well knowing that WYETH & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, had furnished medical supplies to the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia that were inferior in quality, and did corruptly, unlawfully and with intent to aid WYETH & BROTHERS to furnish additional large supplies to the Government, and thereby fraudulently realize large gains, gave the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia an order in writing to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for 200,000 men for six months, and directed the Medical Purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, including $273,000 worth from WYETH & BROS.

Fifth—That he unlawfully directed WYETH & BROTHERS to send 40,000 cans of the extract of beef to various places, and to send the account to the "Surgeon-General's office" for payment.

Sixth—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in falsely representing that Medical-Purveyor COOPER had been relieved from duty at the request of Gen. HALLECK.

Seventh—That Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND unlawfully ordered the Medical Storekeeper and Acting Purveyor at Washington to purchase 3,000 pair of blankets from J. P. FISHER at Washington.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered upon each of the charges and the specifications, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate arguments of both sides, the court rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, the record and proceedings were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, who delivered an elaborate opinion, concluding as follows.

That the natural and necessary results of the acts of the accused, as established by the record, involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which alone would have called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this spoliation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores, thus compromising the health and comfort and jeopardizing the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers suffering in the hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country—soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and purpose of its creation, it must be admitted that this fearfully augments the measure of his criminality.

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history, and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence.

The court, which was composed of nine General Officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation, declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offences committed, and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings or the justness of the findings and sentence in this case.

The record, proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

A. LINCOLN.

The Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The pirate *Tallahassee* sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this morning, going eastward.

The Federal war-steamer *Pontoosuck* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, having been detained by a fog. She will sail immediately in pursuit.

Another American war-steamer is signaled in the west.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the *Tallahassee*:

SHIPS—*Atlantic, Adriatic* and *James Littlefield.*
BARKS—*Bay State, Glenalvon, P. C. Alexander.*
BRIG—*Billow.*
SCHOONERS—*Sarah A. Boyce, Carrie Estelle, A. Richards, Spokane, Lamont Dupont, Henry Howe, Howard, Flora, Restless, Caroline, North America, Pearl, Sarah Louisa, Magenta, Josiah Ashone.*
PILOT BOATS—*James Funk* and *William Bell.*

The following vessels were captured and bonded by the *Tallahassee*:

Bark *Suliote*; brig *Nevi*: schooners *Carroll, R. E. Parker, S. B. Harris* and *Leopard.*

The Southwestern Expedition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST's rebel command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

The Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Secretary FESSENDEN has to day ordered Assistant U. S. Treasurers MCINTYRE and CISCO to pay the 10-40 and 5-20 coupons—the 10-40's due on the 1st of September and the 5-20's due on the 1st of November.

More Troops for the Front.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Constitution* left Boston to-day for the South, with soldiers on board. The men were mainly from New-Hampshire.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

NO ENGAGEMENT YET.

Why Gen. Sheridan Changed His Position—General View of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Gen. SHERIDAN changed his position in order the better to watch the passes of the mountains. The great number of points which he is compelled by orders to cover, imposes upon him a more conservative military policy than he would otherwise adopt. The rebel force at Martinsburgh is but an inconsiderable raiding party, and will not interfere with Gen. SHERIDAN's programme of operations, which will be something more than defensive.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 21.

As far as ascertained, there has been no engagement on the Upper Potomac yet. The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

Daily Review of Gen. Sheridan's Movements Last Week.

[We reprint from our edition of yesterday a portion of our special correspondence from the Middle Military division, giving a review of the situation.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, IN FRONT OF STRASBURGH, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Many of your readers are doubtless desirous of information as to the main features of the campaign—what were the principal objects aimed at, and what causes led to their failure. I will try and furnish that want. If any one will take the map of the Upper Potomac in hand, he will perceive that Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh, and Winchester, form the three angles of a triangle. This explains the position of the two opposing forces when Gen. SHERIDAN assumed command of the forces in the Middle Department. At that time our forces lay in and about Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, and the enemy's headquarters were said to be at Martinsburgh; but I have good reason to know that EARLY, at that time, was in Maryland, with the greater part of his force; IMBODEN, with a command of some two thousand cavalry, being all the rebel forces on the south bank of the Potomac.

Immediately on assuming direction of affairs, Gen. SHERIDAN transferred his army to the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, there to await a heavy force of cavalry coming up from City Point, and to more fully organize. This was the critical point in the whole movement. The rebels saw the move, and prepared to thwart it. By misleading our scouts in pretending to throw up fortifications in the vicinity of Antietam, they speedily were enabled to throw their entire force across the Potomac, and gain Martinsburgh. On the morning of the 10th of August, the entire army of Western Virginia were ordered to move, in consequence of a discovery of this fact, and as I have related in a former letter, got within a few miles of Winchester, on the morning of Aug. 11. Here the different corps were manœuvered the best part of the day, and our advance skirmished considerably with the enemy, but were unable to reach the town *before* the rebels.

Notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of both cavalry and infantry, they were defeated in the projected flank movement, and after a short halt and rest the troops abandoned Winchester, and marched for Millwood. Here it was that the great and evident mistake was committed. You will easily perceive, by reference to the map, that Millwood is further south than Berryville, and our troops in going toward Millwood, actually turned their backs upon EARLY, and took the longest road possible. Instead of marching side-by-side, as GRANT compelled LEE to do last Spring, our forces marched down to Millwood and up to Middletown, thus traversing the two sides of a triangle, and performing double the amount of travel that EARLY and his trains accomplished. Beside this, our forces had to pass over some of the most extraordinary roads it has been my lot to see, being mostly by-roads, checked and crossed by deep gullies and rocky ravines. EARLY had the turnpike road, and it is one of the finest in this section of country.

Despite this tremendous advantage, our advance column of cavalry, under command of Col. LOWELL, actually reached Middletown at the same moment as the enemy, and a smart skirmish was the result. Will it be believed that the rebels were permitted to hold possession of the town all night, and when our column at length began entering the place on the morning of the 12th, BRECKINRIDGE's *rear guard had been gone over two hours?* All day the enemy kept our advance engaged in skirmishing over the ground on which our camps now lay, and it was only on account of the infantry being unable to perform impossibilities, and gain what they had lost by their strange and tiresome march, that we did not get the splendid opportunity of meeting them in the open field.

A train could be seen winding its way along the base of the North Mountains as our advance struck camp and the clouds of dust betokened a heavy force protecting it, and that the train itself was a large one. A brigade was sent out to capture the train. The Colonel commanding sent one of his regiments, 250 strong, in the direction of the head of the column, with orders to attack and drive back the guard, he himself taking the remainder of the command and riding off toward the rear. The detachment made their attack, and were driven back by the advance guard of six hundred. The brigade itself met a still stronger force in the rear, and the train galloped off in triumph. Instead of one brigade there should have been sent at least two, and the heaviest force, as a matter of course, would have been sent to the head of the column. However, the train escaped, and that is the last of it.

Our advance now lies along Cedar Creek, and we hold Strasburgh, but by a very insecure tenure. The enemy have their position along a high ridge, back of and commanding the town, and in front of, and between their works and the town, lies Tumberland River. On his right rises the Mauchachunk Mountains, or spur of the Three-Top Mountain, while on his left the great North Mountains stretch away in the distance and protect his flanks, the entire front of the enemy being not more than a mile long. You have now some idea of the difficulty of a direct attack in front on such a position, and from the fact of our army having to go round either of the above-mentioned ranges, a flank movement would take up too much valuable time to be thought of seriously. The great distance from the base of supplies must also be taken into consideration. Forty miles is a great distance to bring a wagon train, and requires heavy guards while passing through a hostile country.

G. F. W.

The Nineteenth Corps in Motion.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Before I had fairly completed my letter of yesterday, orders arrived at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Corps, for that body to move to Winchester and garrison the town. The troops were to get into motion at eleven o'clock, and matters at headquarters speedily became hurried and exciting.

Standing on a slight eminence, I watched the faintly gleaming shelter tents disappear, one by one, from amidst the red glare of the watch-fires, and soon after could distinguish long lines of armed men file out and creep along in the direction of the pike road, accompanied by that peculiarly half audible tramp of infantry as they rustled quickly through the waving grass. When these had passed, the monotonous rumble of artillery struck upon the ear with a mysterious sound, and you knew that then the entire corps was in motion.

Having determined to accompany the Nineteenth Corps to Winchester I obtained the privilege of a ride in one of the ambulances. At daylight the corps came in sight of Winchester, and were soon hutted and bivouacked on the hills adjacent to the town. When I rode past the resting column you could see the poor fellows, tired and worn out by their long and fatiguing march, wearied sleeping behind the long rows of stacked arms, endeavoring to secure a portion of that much needed repose of which the march had deprived them.

I have ascertained, from an official source, that a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, left behind in Louisiana, is now on the way to join the main command. They come, as well as our cavalry reinforcements, by way of Snicker's Gap. Should LONGSTREET really be on his way to join EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE, it is to be devoutly hoped that a collision will take place in some part of this valley. All along, it has been the general conviction that a heavy and decisive battle would take place some time during the campaign. If we can get a fight out of the enemy nearer our base, and further from his, so much the better for us. Heavy rain-clouds still continue to bank up on the horizon, and at any moment, the deluge now threatening us may break forth.

G. F. W.

The Retrograde Movement to Berryville.

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BIVOUAC NEAR BERRYVILLE, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Our troops are getting short of rations, and the cavalry have had very little forage, except such as they were enabled to gather in the country through which they passed. To-day a number of beef and milch cattle were seized for the immediate use of the troops. Several of the owners of these cattle have claimed their property, but have to prove their loyalty before they are able to save the animals from slaughter.

In sight of our camp lie scattered the débris of the train captured by the guerrillas on Friday last. As an instance of the rapidity with which camp stories gather volume, I merely mention the fact that the number of wagons captured and destroyed was eleven. We at first heard the correct report, but before nightfall the number grew to the alarming figure of 170. The affair of these wagons was of the usual character of such surprises. Our guard in charge of the train suffered themselves to pass a concealed cannon without discovering the fact, and as the last wagon of the train lumbered past, the guerrillas opened fire, and seized and burnt eleven wagons belonging to the cavalry. The gun was not even captured or found afterward, and yet all this happened in the field in which my tent is pitched.

We are only eleven miles from Winchester, and halted merely to allow the column to properly close up. I understand that this corps will resume its march to-morrow, and proceed to Hall Town. The rear is infested by strong parties of guerrillas, and I was warned against making any attempt to reach Harper's Ferry alone.

The shower so long threatening, has at length given us a taste of its quality, and the afternoon air is now delightfully cool and refreshing. The breeze from the mountains comes laden with sweet scents, and all nature seems rejoiced.

G. F. W.

A Still Further Retrograde Movement.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

Finding it impossible to get any of my letters through to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, I determined this morning to make a bold push, and endeavor to reach Harper's Ferry myself. Finding that the supply trains were going to the Ferry, I concluded to accept of the protection of the guard accompanying the trains. While we were getting off, orders were issued for the troops to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and the ammunition train was ordered back to, or near, Clifton, four miles down the Charlestown road.

Gen. EMORY told his staff this morning, as they were mounting to accompany him on his rounds, that the battle so long impending was now about to come off. And I know that the Nineteenth Corps laid in line of battle at Berryville when I left, at 4 o'clock this morning. The Sixth were forming above the town on the right, and the Eighth Corps occupied the left. The cavalry were evacuating Winchester at the latest accounts, and the enemy were reported to have consolidated their entire forces, and marching rapidly down on our front.

The troops were kept well in hand during the retrograde movement, and they were in very fair condition, considering the hard marches they have performed, and the fact that their rations have been rather scarce. If a fight takes place in the vicinity of Berryville, and affairs look very much like such a consummation of events at present, I think that a good report will be heard from the Army of Western Virginia. The country is rolling, and admirably adapted to an extended field of operations, resembling somewhat the old Antietam ground.

G. F. W.

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

The position of the Army of Western Virginia is unchanged, except that it is now nearer Charlestown. The trains are all arriving in this vicinity, and the decks are being cleared for action. Perhaps your readers are somewhat puzzled at the evident willingness of Gen. SHERIDAN to retreat, and to the spectator not conversant with this section of country, and to one not posted in the requirements of military strategy, no doubt the recent movements of the Army of Western Virginia appear strange.

The country around the city of Winchester is not at all favorable for a stand against an enemy; hence the endeavor of Gen. SHERIDAN to reach that position before EARLY, for the rebel general would then have no alternative but fight, and that upon ground of our own choosing. Back of Winchester stretches out in unbroken line the towering range of the Great North Mountains, and it would be impossible for a defeated army to fall back in that direction, for the lofty summits of these grand old piles of granite would interpose an effectual barrier against any progress in that direction. If our army had succeeded in reaching the Strasburgh and Winchester pike, we could have prevented EARLY from pushing through in that direction, and the only road open for the enemy would have been that to Martinsburg. What a pity our advance did not succeed in performing their part of he work.

On the other hand, our position at Strasburg, along the line of Cedar Creek, was a very good one so long as the force under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE was the only opponent we had to contend with. The Rebel line of defense, it is true, was a very strong one, but it was nevertheless capable of being attacked with every chance of success. But when the Rebel column began entering Thoroughfare Gap it became imperative upon General SHERIDAN to fall back, for this new element in the problem changed entirely the scheme of operations. The Front Royal road comes in exactly upon our flank, and partially uncovers our rear communications, and it would be almost madness to attempt to hold that position any longer.

We fell back upon Winchester, merely as a measure of anticipation, and as soon as our column had become closed up, that place also was abandoned. The situation of Berryville is far better, for in addition to the advantages of the ground in its immediate vicinity, our rear will be fully covered, and only guerrillas can do any damage in that direction. Besides this, we hold the key to the gaps in the Blue Ridge, enabling us to prevent any hostile movement toward Washington. The only thing to be feared is the movement of an additional column in the Virginia Valley, but at present writing no news of the presence of any rebel force in that direction has yet arrived, and let us hope that our fears are unfounded.

Should our army fall back still further in this direction, it will not be evidence of either weakness or want of confidence on the part of the Commanding General, for at this point we hold the two leading lines of communication.

As regards the probability of a fight, I think there is every chance of a decisive battle being fought at last, and one a great deal more decisive and important in its results than the encounter so long anticipated further up the Valley. It is extremely difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the enemy's forces, for, like all other rumors in this region, one has to make allowances for large additions made by the irrepressible habit of exaggeration so apparent among those who ought to know better. Nevertheless, it is evident that the present strength of the rebel army now in this vicinity is of greater strength than any previous column since LEE crossed the river last Summer, during the Gettysburgh campaign. I hope it is not contraband to tell you that Gen. SHERIDAN has received large additions to the force with which he advanced up the Valley.

G. F. W.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamship Peruvian off Father Point.

Convictions in England for Procuring Rebel Enlistments.

DISSENSIONS AMONG GERMAN POWERS.

Fears of Political Disturbance in Spain.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th via Londonderry 12th, passed this point at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamships *Damascus* and *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 11th.

ENGLAND.

At the Liverpool Assizes three men named CUNNINGHAM, BUCHANAN and CAMPBELL were tried for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in having procured men to serve on board the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*. The prisoners were found guilty, but were liberated on their own recognizances in the sum of £150 sterling each. The Judge intimated that any men charged with a breach of the Enlistment Act a second time would be most severely dealt with.

THE BRIG VISION.

The little schooner *Vision*, from New-York for London, was spoken July 20, in latitude 45° 10', longitude 33° W., and was supplied with provisions and water.

RECALL OF THE DANISH MINISTER AT LONDON.

The Morning *Herald* believes the Danish Minister at London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled, the Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain one first-class mission. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England.

MR. BATEMAN IN COURT.

Mr. BATEMAN, father of the American actress, Miss BATEMAN, has been brought before a magistrate in London, charged with an assault on a lady, growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was sent for trial.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Animosity between Prussia and the smaller German States shows tokens of increase on one hand, and it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded, or is about to demand of the German Diet, an explanation regarding the entrance of the Federal executive troops into Lauenburg. On the other hand, the Hanoverian Representative is said to have been instructed to declare if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendsburg, the Hanoverian forces will be withdrawn from Holstein, in order to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal right.

FRANCE.

It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Bourse is firm.
Rentes, 66fr. 45c.

SPAIN.

There are fears of a political movement in Madrid. The Government was taking measures to maintain order in the principal cities.

TURKEY.

Prince COUZA has signalled the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER PERUVIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 11.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the four days add up 21,000 bales. Prices at the opening showed a downward tendency, but the market closed firmer. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the prices of goods and yarns closing with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT quiet and steady at 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d. for Red Western. CORN firmer and advanced 6d.@9d.; sales at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF quiet. PORK quiet but steady. BACON steady. BUTTER firm. LARD quiet with a downward tendency. TALLOW firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE quiet, but steady. RICE inactive. LINSEED OIL, a downward tendency. RESIN dull. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM firmer; sales at 2s. 1d.@2s. 3d. for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

WHEAT dull, and declined 1s.@2s. ₩ quarter; the market, however, closing steadier. SUGAR dull. COFFEE easier. TEA not so firm. RICE dull. TALLOW still advancing. LINSEED OIL dull at 36s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—AUG. 11.

The Bank rate remains at 8 ₩ cent. discount. The demand continues active, but not excessive, and the market exhibits rather more ease. Consols yesterday were firmer. SATTERTHWAITE's Circular says that large amounts of United States Bonds have been imported from America, and last week's prices depressed fully 3 ₩ cent., but on news of higher prices from New-York, continued the continental demand, the market rallied, and they close strong at 41½@42. We note more disposition to take these bonds in England during the past week. Illinois Central is in good demand but at lower prices.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 45@43 discount; Erie Shares, 40@42.

Consols closed at 88⅞@89 for money.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The sales for the week foot up 35,000 bales, the market being irregular, and closing dull at a decline of a ¼d.@½d. The sales to speculators were 4,250 bales, and to exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer, but at unchanged quotations. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Orleans...30¾d.	Middling Uplands.....30d.
Middling Mobiles...30½d.	

The stock in port is 246,000 bales, of which 14,500 are American.

ADDITIONAL BY THE KEDAR.

The Cunard screw steamer *Kedar*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th August, arrived here yesterday.

The famous Mersey rams were formally handed over to the British Government, under the recent purchase, on the 8th inst., and were at once taken into Messrs. LAIRD's yard to be completed for sea. They are to be fitted with turrets on Capt. COLES's principle, and will be each armed with four 300-pounder guns. The rams will be renamed the *Scorpion* and the *Wyvern*.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: "Some little feeling has been occasioned among the American community here at the absence of a salute from the North fort when the *Niagara* left the Mersey on Friday. We can, however, state as a fact that the commanding officer at the fort had his guns loaded ready for the salute, but the Federal vessel passed without firing, and simply dipped her flag. We presume it is the custom for foreign vessels of war to salute first, but there appears to have been some misconception on the point."

The Government Emigration Commissioners in England had issued a special notice to emigrants designed to protect them from frauds on their arrival out at New-York.

The London *Times*, in its "City article," says: "It appears to be expected that the growing cotton crop in Texas will be as large this year as it ever was, owing to the amount of negro labor that has been transferred thither from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. In the region of the war movements picking has commenced, and the probable crop is represented to be more than 550,000 bales. With regard to the other Southern States, an opinion is expressed that they will make altogether about a million bales.

The London *Times* editorially regards it as certain that Gen. GRANT's campaign has been an absolute and disastrous failure, and that if it were not for the critical nature of the struggle at Atlanta the prospect of the Confederates have never been more hopeful. The *Times* admits that SHERMAN has shown both great courage and ability.

The same journal has an editorial on the economic effect of the American war throughout the world, and shows that its influence has reached the remotest corners of the earth.

Further evidence in the railway carriage murder in London had been adduced tending to strengthen the case against MULLER, news of whose arrest in New-York was anxiously awaited.

Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR, the authoress, is dead.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the national monument to DANIEL O'CONNELL, in Dublin, took place with appropriate ceremonies, and amidst much enthusiasm, on the 8th inst.

Rumor again speaks of the probable retirement of Earl CARLISLE from the Lord-Lieutenency of Ireland on account of ill health, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is spoken of as his probable successor.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The German papers publish the preliminaries of peace between Denmark and Germany, of which the following are the most important points: The King of Denmark relinquishes his rights over Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in favor of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and agrees to recognize all arrangements made by the two latter Sovereigns with respect to the Duchies. The surrender of Schleswig includes all the islands belonging to that Duchy. Denmark also cedes the Jutland possessions to the south of the southern frontier line of the District of Ribe.

On the other hand, the German Sovereigns consent to an equivalent portion of Schleswig being incorporated into Denmark.

The debts contracted on account of Denmark proper, or the Duchies, will be borne respectively by either of them. The debts contracted on account of the monarchy, will be proportionately divided between Denmark proper and the Duchies, with the exception of the loan contracted in England, in 1863, which will be paid by Denmark, and the war expenses of the great German Powers, which will be borne by the Duchies.

Both parties agree to an armistice on the basis of the *uti possidetis* from the 2d of August to the 15th of September, six weeks notice to be given on either side of the resumption of hostilities.

Contributions will no longer be levied on Jutland. The occupation by the allied troops will be continued solely for military purposes.

It is stipulated that the expense of provisioning the troops will be borne by Jutland.

The prisoners of war are to be set at liberty on condition of giving their parole not to serve in the Danish army before the conclusion of peace.

After the signature of the preliminaries the definitive treaty of peace to be negotiated at Vienna.

The Rigsdag (Assembly for Denmark proper) was opened on the 6th by the King. His Majesty, in his speech to the Assembly) said: "Having been abandoned by all Europe, we are obliged to seek for peace with our overpowering enemy. It is hard to have to make such sacrifices, but still harder to prosecute the war. Union between the King and people may bring about a happier future."

A number of soldiers, natives of Schleswig, had been discharged from the Danish army, and arrived at Rendsburg amid loud rejoicings.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had arrived at St. Cloud from Vichy.

MM. GARNIER, PAGES, CARNOT, DREO, and others, had been sentenced to fines of 500 francs each and costs, for illegally having convened an electoral meeting of more than twenty persons.

Official confirmation had reached Paris of the conclusion of peace between the Bey of Tunis and the insurgent Arabs, but by way of Turkey another insurrection is reported to have broken out below Bagdad.

The Bourse was without material variation. Rentes closed on the 8th at 66:40.

GREECE.

A new Ministry had come into office. Admiral CANARIS is President of the Council.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE KEDAR.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 9—Noon.

COTTON—The market yesterday continued dull, notwithstanding a large attendance of the trade. The sales were about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Prices generally were unchanged. To-day the business is also about 5,000 at the same rates.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

To-day's report is not yet received.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report: Flour slow at late rates. Wheat in moderate demand at unchanged prices; Amber lower, 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d. Corn in better demand and 6d.@9d. dearer; mixed 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: Beef dull and rather easier. Pork unaltered. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard inactive and partially about 6d. lower. Tallow firmer. Butter—Fine wanted at 90s.@93s.

PRODUCE—Sugar in fair demand at moderate rates. Coffee—no sales. Rice generally unchanged. Ashes—small sales of Pots at 29s. 6d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d.@34s. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. Resin—French Common sells at 28s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 69s. for French. Petroleum quiet at 2s.@2s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and 1s.@2s. cheaper. FLOUR generally firm at late rates. SUGAR quiet and barely maintained. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. RICE unchanged and sales limited. TALLOW firm; Y. C., 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were dull under the uncertainty of the Money market. Consols closed at 89⅛@¼. The demand for discount continued active, but there was no regular pressure, and the Bank rate continued at 8 ₩ cent. The suspension was announced of Messrs. NEWEY, CARSON & Co., and of Mr. FERDINAND FRANKENBERG, merchants, London.

LATEST BY THE KEDAR.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

Lord PALMERSTON has made a speech, expressing hopes of an early peace in America. He thought, however, the interposition of England at present would be worse than useless.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Ex-Confederate steamer *Georgia* has left this port for Lisbon, to enter the mail service.

A Statement from Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Senator WILSON publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says:

"No public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice.

I personally know that President LINCOLN and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause.

With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."

MADISON UNIVERSITY—COMMENCEMENT.

Addresses, Poem, Orations, Degrees Conferred, and Reunion of the Alumni.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

A carriage ride of twenty-eight miles, through a lovely, fertile section of the country, brought me to this delightful place. My traveling companions were Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of the Presbyterian Church, Utica, and Rev. L. M. WOODRUFF, of Saratoga Springs, the poet selected by the literary societies of the University, and a number of the New-York bar. Resting our horses at Oriskany Falls, we got a good supper, and then your correspondent, taking the ribbons, we dashed into the more than charming village of Hamilton by moonlight. The commencement exercises of Madison University opened on Sunday morning last with the annual discourse before the New-York Baptist Education by Rev. Dr. SHELDON, of Troy, who selected his text from 1 Timothy, iv., 16, and entitled his subject the "Purpose and Aim of the Ministry." It was written with thoughtful care and a conscientious regard for the interests and responsibilities of the high office, and embodied many of those practical teachings which the experiences of life gather and the duties of life demand. It was very earnestly delivered, and gave the assurance that one reason of the speaker's distinction was his goodness and love of right and truth.

In the afternoon the Baccalaureate was delivered by Rev. GEO. W. EATON, LL. D., President of the University, who has recently returned from Europe. Ecclesiastes, x., 9, furnished the text for the Doctor's theme, which was "Activity, the Normal Condition of Man's Nature." He sought, with all his commanding abilities, to impress the young men that unremitting effort was necessary to the attainment of life's great ends, and should call into noble and vigorous exercise all the faculties of the human soul. The discourse was full of the best and wisest counsel, and awakened a deeper love and reverence for the learned Doctor in the hearts of all who heard it, many of whom were his personal friends, and alumni who had not before seen him since his return to his native land, after a year's absence in the Old World, where he did right good loyal service in behalf of our nation by speeches, and otherwise correcting false ideas of the nature of the great struggle here for the integrity of our Union. A more earnest, outspoken advocate of the Union cannot be found in Central New-York than Dr. EATON.

On Sunday evening the sermon before the "Society for Religious Inquiry," was preached by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Utica, whose text was Psalm xcvi., 6—"Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary,"—defining his subject to be "strength and beauty, or their correlatives, the practical and æsthetical in religion."

On Monday, A. M., the examination of the Theological class took place, under the charge of Dr. DODGE, and passed off in a satisfactory manner. In the evening occurred the anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. It had been expected that a distinguished gentleman formerly of Boston, and late of New-York, would be the orator; but a few days since word came that he could not appear. In this emergency "the boys" appealed to their friend and President, Dr. EATON. With characteristic promptness he responded with an oration upon "The conditions of success in intellectual efforts," and which embodied instruction sufficient and excellent enough for a lifetime.

The Doctor was followed by Rev. L. M. WOODRUFF, of Saratoga Springs, the poet chosen for the occasion, who was greeted with great applause, and recited his poem on the "Man for the Times," who should be a true hero in all the patriotic, generous, noble, and humane impulses of human nature; not selfish, miserly, partisan, or half-hearted. He then in graphic lines portrayed characters of would-be men and politicians, and with writhing satire convinced the audience that a Copperhead cynic was not the man for the times—a sentiment that awakened outbursts of applause. The poem throughout was grave and gay, lively and severe, and presented just the right ideas for these times.

On Tuesday took place the commencement of the Theological Seminary. The speakers numbered nine, with their subjects as follows: "No Arbitrariness in God," by N. L. ANDREWS, very able; "Biblical Preaching," by JONATHAN BARTON; "Art superior to Science in the Pulpit," by E. B. EDMUNDS; "Faith as a Condition of the Divine Life," by L. Q. GALPIN; "Individuality Preserved," by Z. GRENELL, Jr.; "The Soul Naturally Immortal," by C. H. JOHNSON; "Man Responsible for his Belief," by S. J. LUSK; "Christianity an Absolute Truth," by F. W. TOWLE, and "Independence in the Pulpit," by J. D. TUCKER, who took occasion to rebuke church deacons who were engaged in cultivating the wine plant, which caused quite a sensation on the platform, where certain members of the Board were seated comfortably. The oration of Mr. BARTON was one of the most earnest, forcible and successful arguments upon the Bible being the constitution of our religion, and the importance of making it the supreme law of the pulpit, and the rule of action among congregations and citizens; that its teachings were the great truths, and consequently the great lessons to be taught among the people, politicians and all, if we would secure that justice and righteousness which exalteth a nation. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Professor DODGE.

In the afternoon, addresses were made before the Education Board by Revs. Mr. OSBORN and BROWN, the latter pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn. In the evening, the oration before the alumni and friends was delivered by N. STILES PARKER, of Stockbridge, Mass., upon "Strength and Force," illustrating, after an hour's argument, his subject with a history of the immortal Army of the Potomac under their ill-starred Generals, and which occupied three-quarters of an hour more, during which time one-half the audience left, and the other half continually applauded, much to the encouragement of the speaker.

On Wednesday, Aug. 17, the college commencement took place. Notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling all the morning, a large audience of ladies and gentlemen reached the University buildings by all sorts of vehicles and on foot. The immense chapel was well filled, and the graduating class came off as follows:

1. "Unity of Purpose a Condition of Success"—J. S. McKeen.
2. "Reaction, the Law of Progress"—B. F. Williams.
3. "Power of the Figurative"—H. H. Bawden.
4. "Political Change Necessary to National Purity"—B. D. Gifford.
5. "The Idolatry of Prosperity"—J. C. Foote.
6. "The Transient and the Permanent"—A. S. Merrifield.
7. "A National Soul"—G. W. Mason.
8. "Classification"—A. E. Reynolds.
9. "Intimations of Immorality"—T. A. T. Hanna.

At the close of the orations, President EATON conferred the degree of A. B. upon the graduating class, and that of A. M., in course, upon Rufus F. Buell, Harry Warren and Miner Palmer, and the following honorary degrees: That of A. M., upon T. M. Merriman, of Auburndale Seminary; L. M. Woodruff, Saratoga Springs, and A. F. Wiley, Burlington, Iowa. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. S. J. Cresswell, of Philadelphia; Rev. Sampson Talbot, President Granville University, and Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, pastor of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, New-York City. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the distinguished author, orator and coworker in the cause of humanity, Union and liberty, George William Curtiss, Esq., of New-York City, and upon Rev. John Hebb, Professor of one of the Universities in Edinburgh, Scotland. When the names of Messrs. Woodruff, W. S. Mikels and G. W. Curtiss, respectively, were announced as the recipients of distinguished honors, a round of spontaneous applause burst from the audience.

In the evening, the annual reunion of the alumni and friends was held in the chapel. Speeches, short, bright and genial, were made by several gentlemen from New-York and elsewhere. It was a fitting close of a week's intellectual and social enjoyment, which quite redeemed the similar occasions of the last two years. Everything passed off gloriously, and high promises are given for the future of Madison University.

J. E. H.

FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

THE SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.

Chicago has been highly honored. The first National Convention of the Spiritualists commenced its session in this city on Tuesday last, and is still in operation. Five or six hundred delegates are present from all parts of the country, about one-half of whom are women. The men are distinguished by the number of bald heads and large abdomens, and the women by sharp noses and vinegary aspect. There are, however, exceptions, and the spirits have occasionally shown the good taste to take up their abode with a pretty face and graceful form.

The proceedings have been interesting—decidedly so. We do not expect they will be beat by the Democratic Convention which is to come off on the 29th.

Among the first business of the convention was the introduction of some well-expressed patriotic resolutions on the state of the country. These called out an elaborate discussion, which consumed the sittings of two days. The opposition was had by a Judge CARTER, of Ohio, a bitter deciple of VALLANDIGHAM, who threatened that the delegation of that State, of which he was chairman, would withdraw in the event of the passage of the resolutions. The resolutions were at length adopted by a most emphatic vote, but there was no withdrawal. The debate assumed at times an acrimonious, Congressional character.

On the subjects of "Women's Rights," "Free Love," the "Marital Relations," &c., the convention defined its position in the adoption of the resolutions which follow:

Resolved, That we recognize perfect and entire equality of rights as between the sexes, including equal property, equal marital, parental, educational, civil, political and religious rights; and that we reject the absurd pretext that sex, in any instance, whatever, confers the slightest authority.

Resolved, That the true marriage is the free, loving, life-long union of one man with one woman; and all modern as well as all ancient attempts to institute any other less sacred and permanent relation in its place, under whatever name it may be called, meet at our hands only prompt, unqualified rejection and refutation.

Several remarked *sotto voce* that these resolutions—especially the last one, were passed for buncombe—that it did not express the private views of a large majority of the Spiritualists. One lady speaker intimated as much in her public speech. There were many speeches, set lectures, spiritually inspired poems and rhapsodies delivered, some of which exhibited marked ability, especially on the female side of the house. On the whole it was a melancholy spectacle to look in upon several hundred men and women thus engaged.

On Saturday Judge CARTER, of Ohio, offered a protest for himself and about forty Democratic friends regarding the passage of the patriotic resolutions on Thursday. He stigmatized the action of the convention as unfair, a breach of trust, tyrannical, and intended to prostitute the glorious truths of spiritualism to political ends. They protested that it was unfair to cram adverse political sentiments down the throats of a minority, and affirmed that the vote had been taken in an unjust manner, at an hour when most of their party were known to be absent.

The subject of a general and permanent organization of the Spiritualists of the country, has been deemed of the greatest importance, and has been discussed at length and with much warmth. The following is the plan:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to constitute itself an Association of Spiritualists, by electing a United States Central Committee, consisting of —, whose duty shall be to call a National Convention of Spiritualists, at such time and place as they think necessary, during the next year, to present a specific plan or plans for general organization of Spiritualists; said Convention to consist of regularly appointed delegates, to be appointed by local organizations or Associations of Spiritualists throughout the country, in the ratio of one delegate to every one hundred members; provided, always, that every society or association shall have the right to send one delegate.

The introduction of this resolution was the signal for a "flare up." A warm and animated debate ensued between the advocates and opponents of the measure, and no little ill-blood was shown. The question has not yet been decided.

The convention has resolved to enter upon an aggressive work for the conversion of the world. A missionary has been appointed for Chicago, and a Sabbath School organized for the purpose of inculcating the doctrines of the new religion into the minds of the young. Well, we have fallen upon strange times.

MILITARY.

Some little excitement has been created here by the official announcement from Springfield that the quota of this county under the late call is 4,020—that of the State being 16,150. Last March the county was credited with an excess of 5,086 at the War Department, and it is thought that there is a colored gentleman among the rails, somewhere in this matter. But little has as yet been done toward filling our quota. I do not think over two hundred men have been enlisted in the county, and a large portion of these are representative recruits. Two new regiments have been authorized for this State—one for general home service, as circumstances may require, the other for guard duty at the Alton Military Prison.

Prisoners continue to arrive at Camp Douglas from the Southwest.

SPEAKER COLFAX

has been spending several days in our city, and addressed a large meeting last evening in Bryan Hall, for the benefit of "soldiers' families." The first time I ever heard Mr. COLFAX was at the celebrated Harbor and River Convention here, in 1847. I remember of the late Judge JESSE B. THOMAS' remarking at the time, "That is a rising man."

There is but little doing in politics yet. The canvass for the Congressional nomination in this district is quite animated, but, from appearances, Mr. ARNOLD is sure to win.

APPREHENDED TROUBLE WITH PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Democratic National Convention begins to excite some talk, yet the interest taken in it is not large. Some timid people profess to be alarmed at the idea that the meeting of this convention will be made the occasion of some hostile demonstration. They will have it that the "Copperheads" are to assemble here in large numbers, liberate the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, and play the mischief generally.

Since my last I have learned that the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry have been relieved from their life of inactivity as guardians of the rebels at Alton, and are now doing good service among the bushwhackers in Missouri. There is nothing further of importance from our civil war in the southern counties of this State. A veteran regiment has been sent down to pacify the disaffected region.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been extremely hot for the past week—thermometer up to 100° nearly every day. General matters about as usual.

—M. DONATI, the astronomer of Florence, has just discovered a new comet in Coma Berenices. It is visible to the naked eye.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Farragut and Granger Against Mobile—An Enrollment in New-Orleans—Consolidation of the Corps D'Afrique.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

You may expect to hear shortly of the offensive being taken again in this department. Before this reaches you, GORDON GRANGER will be thundering at the gates of Mobile. I understand that our base of operations is to be Pascagoula. I presume that the importance of a demonstration upon this City of Mobile at this time is fully appreciated by Gen. CANBY, and that it is being pushed forward with all dispatch. Nearly all the troops are up from Texas, and at last it would seem that the policy of scattering troops along the whole Atlantic coast is to be abandoned, and that they are to be concentrated and fought.

Gen. T. W. SHERMAN is now in command of the defences of New-Orleans, and has done wonders in a few weeks, in straightening out things generally. Works have been repaired, new guns mounted, and the city put in a complete state of defence. In consequence of the depletion of this department of troops to send North, Gen. CANBY has issued an order, providing for the enrollment of all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for service in the militia. This is as it should be. New-Orleans is full of lusty young fellows, who, with a good deal of disciplining and a little drilling, will make admirable troops.

An order has also been issued by Gen. CANBY, consolidating the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique, but "upon representations of the Major-General Commanding the Department," &c., it has been "modified," &c.

I am sorry to see this, as Gen. CANBY hit the nail on the head the first time when he ordered the consolidation of these regiments and an examination of all the officers. I do not hesitate to say that this same "Corps D'Afrique" is the most stupendous military humbug that the war has produced. A large proportion of the officers were appointed without any examination, and those that were examined were so only as a mere formality. I well remember the impression that I got of this *corps* in New-York by reading the general order assigning commanders, division and brigade. What was my surprise upon visiting Port Hudson, where this corps was stationed, to find the regiments mere skeletons. I saw one brigade there, consisting of three regiments of seven companies each, ten men to a company—in all, two hundred and ten men, but, mind you, with a full complement of officers, field and line!

Many of the field officers have staff positions, and have got commissions in these regiments simply to get the rank, and have never seen nor intend to see their regiments. The first order of Gen. CANBY was a *slaughterer* for these lame ducks, but the "representations," &c., prevailed.

Thus we see the oldest colored organizations in the army in a state of chaos, and unfit for any creditable service, while regiments only two or three months old are doing good service, and fighting bravely in the Army of the Potomac.

There are, however, two Colored Regiments within the defences which are not excelled by any regiments, white or black, in the department—the Twentieth United States Colored Infantry (New-York Union League Regiment) and the Eighth United States Colored Artillery, (Fourteenth Rhode Island.) There is a company of the former on duty in this city, and it is the universal testimony of those competent to judge, that with the exception of the First Regulars, no troops have shown here superior to them in neatness, soldierly bearing, &c.

We have all sorts of "grape-vine" rumors here, but there is little reliance to be placed upon them. A sharp eye is being kept upon KIRBY SMITH and DICK TAYLOR, and should they attempt to cross the Mississippi to assist HOOD or pitch into some of our posts on the river, they will be very likely to get the worst of it. I hope my next may be from Mobile.

The War in Kentucky.

PROCLAMATIONS BY COL. ADAM JOHNSON.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 13.

The following precious documents have been issued by the rebel Col. JOHNSON, since establishing his headquarters in Southern Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—I. In obedience to General Orders from the War Department of the Confederate States, dated June 1, 1864, from Richmond, Va., requiring all batallions, companies and detachments to report to the nearest commanding officer, the Colonel commanding this department hereby orders all soldiers embraced in the above orders to report to him without delay.

II. Battalion, company and detachment commanders will send in full and complete returns, containing the branch of service to which they belong; the regiment, brigade, and division; by what authority they were recruited, and for what commands; the number of men mounted and dismounted, armed and unarmed; the description of arms and the quantity and quality of ammunition, at the very earliest practicable moment, in order to a thorough organization and equipment.

III. Confederate soldiers that have taken the amnesty oath offered by the Federal authorities must report without delay, the Confederate States Government having decided said oath not binding; and all such parties failing to report at once will be published as deserters, and when apprehended will be dealt with accordingly.

This department embraces all the country lying within the following boundary: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River and running south via Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Ky., to Carthage, Tenn.; thence down the Cumberland River to Nashville. thence following the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west with the southern line of the State of Kentucky to the Mississippi River; thence following the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and following said river to the place of beginning, and will be known as the Department of Southern Kentucky.

By command of Col. A. R. JOHNSON,
Com'dg Dep't Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, August 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In pursuance of General Orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all citizens of this Department, between the ages of seventeen (17) and forty-five (45), who are not exempt from military duty, to report to their county towns or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate States army.

This department embraces all that section of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River, and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Carthage, Tennessee; thence following the Cumberland River to Nashville; thence with the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west to Hickman, Kentucky; thence up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio; thence to the place of beginning.

All persons failing to report as above ordered will be conscripted immediately after the 15th inst. By command of Col. A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Department Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Captain and A. A. G.

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Kentucky:

The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army.

All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempt, will be required to go into the service at once. You must now see that after the sacrifice of all that free men should hold dear to avoid the evil and save our property—that the one has not been rendered secure and you have not saved yourself from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor.

Your country has been overrun by lawless bands whose depredations are only equaled by the outrage of large bands of the Federal army, who neither feel or have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depth of degradation and shame are you to be reduced before you shall cut loose the bond of Slavery and assert your rights as freemen. Men of Kentucky, are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African? Young men, can you expect to have any claim to manhood? Can you hope to share the smiles or claim the love of the bright-eyed daughters of this famed land of beauty, while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If not, then speedily seize the only way to bring you true liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the syren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies. Not alone your liberties but your lives are involved in this issue.

The moderate Union man, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

I appeal to you again, as I did two years ago, to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country.

Col. R. A. JOHNSON,
Commanding Confederate forces in Southern Kentucky.

THE ATTACK ON BRANDENBURGH.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 13.

Quiet has been restored at Brandenburgh. The city still exists. The brave DUPOSTER and his gang failed to carry the bombastic manifesto into execution. After holding a council of war on Wednesday, and weighing well the decided answer of the home guard to the insolent flag of truce, the guerrillas concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, as it would prove extremely unhealthy for them to make another attack upon the town. Debate ran high—prudential measures were warmly advocated, and finally prevailed. With the decision the siege of Brandenburgh was abandoned. The cowardly cut-throats mounted their horses in the evening, and soon disappeared behind the wooded hills which embower the little burg. We are informed that no firing occurred near the town on Wednesday night, and the reports brought by the mail-steamer to that effect were simply the coinings of a vivid imagination. The citizens of Brandenburgh, for the time being have laid aside their arms, relaxed their martial bearing, and the town no longer wears a warlike appearance. Sweet quiet existed yesterday, but it is impossible to predict how long the stillness will prevail. Before the setting of this day's sun the guerrillas may appear in stronger force and renew the demands for surrender. A vigilant watch is kept on the lookout, and the citizens are determined not to be taken by surprise. The trusty arms are laid away where they can be grasped at a moment's warning and used with deadly effect upon the thieves bent upon insulting the people and plundering their homes. The result of the attack of Wednesday morning was humiliating to DUPOSTER and his cut-throat gang, and it is presumed that the affair will not soon be forgotten by them. They will let no opportunity escape to annoy the people of Brandenburgh. They will take advantage of the least lack of vigilance to pounce upon the people, and plunder and perhaps burn the town. The citizens are well aware of these facts, and we trust that they will not be thrown off their guard. Their only safety is in united action and untiring vigilance.

SURRENDER OF BRANDENBURGH DEMANDED AND REFUSED.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 12.

The boldness with which the guerrillas move through different portions of the State is truly wonderful, and so bold have they become of late that they pay but little if any attention to the Federal cavalry which is sent in pursuit of them. On several occasions they have advanced to within a few miles of our city, and carried off large numbers of horses with impunity. For a long time there have been several bands of guerrillas roving through Meade and Bullitt Counties. In the *Democrat* of yesterday we intimated that these forces were concentrating for the purpose of making a raid upon the town of Brandenburgh, on the Ohio river. From a gentleman who arrived from there yesterday, we learn that about daylight Wednesday morning a party of twenty guerrillas entered the town of Brandenburgh. They were met by a force of Federals and driven back. This party fell back to their main command, which is said to number several hundred. A short time afterward a flag of truce was seen approaching the place. The bearer of the flag brought into the place the following letter:

Headquarters Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Home Guards.

We demand an immediate surrender of the town. We expect to come in at 10 o'clock, and if a shot is fired at us by any person in the town, we will burn the place and kill all citizens that are found in arms.

Capt. DUPARDEE,
Capt. BYARD,
Commanding Confederate forces in Meade County, Ky.

The Commander of the Federal forces refused to comply with the command for a surrender, when the entire rebel force, under command of Capt. DUPARDEE, advanced upon the town. When our informant had gone but a few miles from the town he heard rapid firing, from which he was confident that a battle was going on there. Up to the time of the present writing we have been unable to learn the particulars.

Commodore Buchanan.

From the Providence Journal.

Commodore BUCHANAN, who commanded the rebel fleet in Mobile Bay, and who is now a prisoner, is likely to close his career with the fight in which he has just been defeated. His wound is reported dangerous, and his age will tell against his recovery. He entered the service in 1815, from Maryland, and belongs to one of those "first families" that think they have a claim on the Government to take care of them. In 1861 he was the commandant of the Navy-yard at Washington, and after the inauguration of LINCOLN, was loud in his professions of loyalty and his denunciations of the men who had worn the uniform of their country, and had betrayed it in the hour of its danger. The President, in compliment to the spirit manifested by the Commodore, attended the marriage of his daughter, which took place at the Navy-yard, with much patriotic display, the bridal party standing under the American flag; and altogether Mars and Neptune seemed to have quite as much to do with the affair as Cupid, and the other "dear delightful little creature," as Mrs. Skewton used to call Hymen. We do not remember how many days after this it was that the rebels first threatened Washington from the neighborhood of Arlington Heights, and the officers of the navy-yard of rebel sympathies threw up their commissions and invited the attack which they expected. Commodore BUCHANAN went with them, whether leading or following, in the ignoble race, we do not know. It was thought that with the abandonment of so many of the officers, and the corrupt influences that had been employed upon the workmen and others in the yard, an insurrection would take place there spontaneously, without waiting for the approach of external treason. But Admiral DAHLGREN, then a Commander, was in charge of the Ordnance department of the yard, and all his superior officers having deserted, he at once assumed the command of the entire yard, and adopted such vigorous measures that the incipient treason was stopped.

After the first grand scare at Washington was over, and the arrival of volunteers, among whom were our First Rhode Island Regiment, Commander BUCHAHAN begged the President for permission to withdraw his resignation, and to enter again into the service which he had ignominiously betrayed. His efforts were persistent and humiliating, and he was backed up by considerable influence, from those who thought that the best way to crush the rebellion was to let it alone, and to make no distinction in the treatment of loyal men and traitors; but the President was firm in his refusal to listen to the appeal, and the rejected applicant left, protesting that if he could not fight under the flag of his country, he at least would never fight against it. Doubtless he thought that after having resigned and asked to be taken back, even the rebels would reject the double traitor; but their policy seems to have been to get all the officers that they possibly could from the Federal army and navy, and they not only took him but gave him important commands, in one of which he has fallen, severely if not fatally wounded, fighting against the flag that he had sworn to support.

The Situation in Mobile, as Viewed at Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 13.

Rebel sympathizers here denounce ANDERSON as a "traitor," for the surrender of Fort Gaines before the fort had been fairly under fire for twenty-four hours. The rebel dispatch from Mobile pronounces his conduct "inexplicable," and the fact that Gen. PAGE had removed him from command when he visited the fort, and appointed a successor, shows that he (PAGE) believed the fort capable of a further resistance. But ANDERSON had already (unknown to PAGE) surrendered the fort on board of our fleet. It appears strange, however, that the commander who succeeded ANDERSON should also have agreed to the surrender, as it would probably have been a feasible matter to have continued the defence of the fort after he assumed the position.

The Gen. PAGE spoken of is the commandant at Fort Morgan.

It is uncertain yet what advantages our occupation of Fort Gaines will give us in the assault that must be made upon Fort Morgan. Each fort, I believe, commands the other, and if this be so, the heaviest artillery will probably decide the struggle. In addition to our fire from Fort Gaines, FARRAGUT will also have the advantage of his vessels, and it would seem almost impossible for the fort to offer a prolonged resistance. At the same time we must remember that Fort Morgan is heavily mounted with rifled guns, and guns throwing the steel-pointed projectile, and unless we have an armament equally terrible in its execution, the engagement might possibly go against us.

From a gentleman just arrived from New-Orleans, I learn that the Mobilians never counted greatly on the two sea forts for the defence of their city, but mainly upon the batteries which encircle it. These are represented as very powerful in their construction—the work having been planned by BEAUREGARD—and they mount some 200 guns, including the largest English construction. The batteries are manned by Louisiana veterans, among whom my informant says "there are no Andersons."

Should there be a land attack upon the city, my informant says the troops of Dauphine Island would probably cross at Portersville, but they will not find the rear as defenceless as it was when SHERMAN set out on his expedition in February last.

The demonstration against Fort Powell shows that all our monitors are not "failures." This work mounted twelve guns, and at the time of FARRAGUT's former attack upon it, held all our gunboats at bay, but now a single monitor lies abreast of the fort, and, after two days' bombarding, causes it to be abandoned and blown up by the enemy.

If we are only destined at present to hold the sea forts off Mobile, we shall, at least, have broken up the business of blockade-running, and thus cripple the rebel Government in its receipts of cotton abroad on account of its loan. Of late, Mobile has been the only port through which this cotton passed, which fact was probably owing to its great abundance in that particular locality, or rather between the Alabama and Chattahoochee rivers.

The Contest before Atlanta and Its Aim.

UTOY CREEK, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Since my last writing, matters hereabouts have gone at a snail's pace, and dullness has reigned supreme. It is "advance the skirmish line and take up a new position;" "deploy the lines and hold the ridge;" "refuse the flank;" "make a demonstration and cover the advance;" "reconnoiter and fall back," and all that, from the beginning of the day to the end thereof. If there is one thing more than another which is odious and exasperating, it is to be compelled to make daily note of the petty jangles and frictions of two large armies facing each other in the woods, and endeavoring each to get the better of the other, without getting in the way of the bullets or spilling blood. The extreme length of this campaign, and the numerous hard knocks which the armies have dealt out, at one time and another, upon each other, have produced a spirit of caution, which will permit nothing to be done on hazards, or at least without the closest possible previous calculation of chances. The contest has become that of two trained and wary giants of an hundred watchful eyes, sore and smarting from continued batterings, and making a thousand feints and passes before venturing the solid thrust, which comes straight from the shoulder. Before every suspicious piece of woods, the cannon sit down and sound its depths carefully before men are sent in; skirmishers push about everywhere, beating all bushes, and when they have come into line, they lie for days in position, glaring at each other from behind trees, and fences, and rocks, before a regular advance is attempted. All this is well, because necessary, but it is very slow.

As a clue to the whole series of operations for the past week or two, it is perhaps not too early to say that the aim is simply and alone to get possession of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. This gives meaning and point to the whole business, else so muddled and senseless. This accomplished, and all the effort and sacrifice of these many days is fully repaid, for failure in this is a failure to take Atlanta—a failure in everything. Right there before us, about two and a half miles in our front, beats this great artery of life to the rebel city, and so long as the whetted knife of Federal expectation is held back from severing this jugular of treason, so long is delayed the hour when it shall utterly consume the whole rebellious carcass. Atlanta *might*, perhaps, be taken by a direct assault; but it would be much too costly. Flanking has wrested from the hands of traitors every strong place, even the strongest which this campaign has yet given us, and shall it fail to give us this one? It requires time, sometimes much of it, but time is cheaper than blood.

The rebels understand the importance of this railroad sufficiently well to make them exceedingly vigilant against all our attempts upon it. The promptness and daring with which they follow up our successive advances southward, presenting always an audacious front to our front, is something remarkable, and is getting to be a thing not a little puzzling. It seems to have been the expectation on our part that, by pushing successive masses of men along down our line with secrecy and celerity, and then, as soon as they begin to extend beyond our lines that were fixed and solid, making them bear hard against the rebels before they could come out and protect their front with works, we should, in the end, be able to gain the railroad by a simple extension. This has failed up to this time. Corps were brought around from the left to the right wing, and, as it were, piled up, Pelion on Ossa, southward, in the hope that the rebels would draw their forces out of the city to oppose it, and thus leave it open to attack on the North; but their lines were on the inside and their regiments proved too numerous, and still the rebels confront us and desperately dispute every inch of any advance toward their railroad. What remains to be done?

Beside all this, they appear to have received supplies of artillery ammunition; for their cannon, hitherto so silent, are fierce now, and as riotously lavish of their thunder as ours have been. They have thrown into our lines, within the past two days, more shells, perhaps, than within any whole week of the campaign. Yesterday one shell fell in a rank of prostrate men in the Fourteenth Corps, and cost four men each a leg. Out of about thirty cases of wounded in the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, the Surgeons found over twenty shell wounds needing amputation—a degree of severity seldom, if ever, equalled.

We seem to be unable to attempt any movement of importance toward their flank but the rebels are apprised of it, and hurry heavy masses of men to meet it with the greatest promptness. The tall spires of Atlanta doubtless give them a wide range, but how they are able to fathom the tangled woods and ravines of the country, and spy out our columns so accurately, is strange.

The Situation on August 12.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Aug. 14.

From "W. L. B.," correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who is just from the front of our forces near Atlanta, we learn that up to 12 M., on Friday, the 12th, there had been no serious fighting since August the 6th. Our lines extended from near the Decatur Railroad, on the east, to a point on the south bank of the Utah Creek, about two and a half miles from the Western and Macon Railroad. SCHOFIELD's corps, at the time our friend left, held the extreme right, advanced from the Sandtown road. Movements were drifting to the right, with the view of driving the rebels back, and gaining possession of the road. The rebels were tenaciously contesting every foot of ground. The rebels had evidently received some reinforcements, as Gen. S. D. LEE, formerly of the rebel cavalry, was known to have reached them with three brigades, though the reports of heavy reinforcements from Richmond is discredited. The advance of the two opposing armies were in very close proximity all along the line, and especially on the right the belligerents were in striking distance. The rebels manifested a determination to oppose any demonstration made by our forces toward either the City of Atlanta or the railroad. A vigorous movement was on foot when he left for the possession of the railroad, which would precipitate an engagement.

The Yarmouth Camp Meeting.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 11.

The annual camp meeting of Methodist churches and congregations in the southeastern part of the State is now being held at Yarmouth. Until 1863 for many years this meeting has been held at Eastham, further down on the Cape, but a more convenient location was desired, and a change was made to the grove in Yarmouth. The present location is a grove about two miles beyond the village of Yarmouth, and the same distance from the termination of the Cape Cod Railroad at Hyannis. The grove has been partially cleared, but there is still a great deal of underbrush remaining in those portions not occupied by tents or the grand preaching stand. It is at such a distance from the sea—more than a mile—and the trees are so near together that there is not the slightest movement of air. Nor are there any outside attractions of landscape or scenery to divert attention from the main business of the gathering. In this respect Yarmouth is greatly different from Martha's Vineyard, where the camp meeting ground is on one of the finest locations to be found on the island; so that families having cottages there are accustomed to go to the ground for weeks before the meetings commence. These very attractions, however, are regarded by some as objectionable, and complaints are made that Martha's Vineyard is too fashionable and that too many outsiders are drawn there. If that is a fair objection to the location the ground at Yarmouth must be admitted to be one of the best that could be selected.

The meetings opened on Tuesday evening of this week, some three or four hundred being present at that time. At the evening meeting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, a Welshman; Rev. Mr. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference; and Rev. Mr. JENNISON, of Natick—mainly upon the preparatory work needful for a profitable camp-meeting. The next day (Wednesday) there was a large accession of numbers. About a hundred came down on the steamer *Russia* from Boston, but a greater number by way of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads, which is now the only means of communication with the camp, the bar off Yarmouth harbor preventing the entrance of steamers.

On Thursday, when we visited the camp-ground there were between 30 and 40 society tents, so far as could be ascertained, from the following places: Hanover-street, Boston; Bromfield-street, Boston; Plymouth, Marshfield, Provincetown, South Scituate, Wesleyan Chapel, Provincetown; Orleans, Centreville, Monument, West Sandwich, Cohassett, West Bridgewater, South Truro, Martin's Mills, Yarmouth Port, West Duxbury, South Harwich, Osterville, East Bridgewater, Sandwich, Barnstable, East Harwich, South Yarmouth, North Bridgewater, Chatham, Stoughton, and Wareham. Besides these, there were the usual collection of "boarding tents," where supplies for the inner man and woman were furnished at reasonable rates, and a large number of private tents. Many of these were very nicely arranged for families, and there were a few wooden cottages, very neat and homelike in appearance. During the day all the tents were open, and their internal arrangements were visible to the passers by. Some contented themselves with sleeping on straw, while some had beds, and in a few instances, bedsteads. The two Boston societies had separate tents for the females, but in most of the others the two sexes were sheltered by the same canvas, but separated by a cloth partition. In these mixed tents, a light is kept burning all night, probably in order to draw the mosquitoes, who are said to be very numerous in that locality.

Every morning prayer meetings are held in the various tents at an early hour. After breakfast the next regular religious exercise is preaching from the stand at 10 o'clock. This stand is erected in the centre of the tents, and is surrounded by a semi-circle of seats, capable of accommodating about two thousand people. Around this circle the society tents are placed, all facing inward toward the stand, and on the outer circle the family and boarding tents. When the bell rings all turn toward the stand, and a large and attentive congregation is speedily gathered. The sermons are listened to in comparative quiet, but when the exhortations commence the emotions of the assembly break forth in repeated shouts and exclamations, "Amen," "Amen," "Glory to God," resound from one part of the grove to the other, and the fervency of ejaculation attests the intensity of feeling on the part of the auditors. When some old "war-horse" of the cause, whose name and voice are familiar to all camp-meeting goers takes the stand, and makes one of those thrilling appeals which the practiced exhorter knows will touch the very hearts of the multitude, the effect is almost appalling. To see a whole audience of hundreds—or perhaps thousands—in tears, while groans and "Amens" are heard from every lip, is a result which no one speaking upon any other theme has ever been able to reach. The speaker and audience are in entire sympathy, and every thought of the one finds instant and hearty response in the hearts of the other.

Again in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there is a sermon and exhortation, and also in the early evening, after which there are prayer meetings in the tents, closing the exercises of each day. At almost any time during the day, when preaching is not going on, the voice of prayer or exhortation may be heard in some of the tents, where an overburdened soul seeks to find relief in appeals to God or to his fellow-creatures. In many cases, if the speaker be an earnest and interesting one, a considerable audience is collected, who manifest their sympathy, and indorse his appeals by frequent ejaculations and shouts.

The sermon on Thursday morning was preached by Rev. L. R. THAYER, of Cambridgeport, from Proverbs, 9th chapter, 12th verse. The discourse, which was very able and interesting, was followed by an exhortation from Rev. L. D. BARROWS, D. D., of Chelsea. In the afternoon, Rev. M. A. CHAMBERS, of the Minnesota Association, preached from the first eight verses of the 85th Psalm. His subject was the special state and exercises of the Psalmist, with a view to indicate the duty of the Church. Over the pulpit where the preaching takes place is the appropriate motto, "And He withdrew Himself into the wilderness and prayed."

Among the other conveniences of the place, we noticed that a barber and a dentist had each set up his tent within the grove. The former was very well patronized, but there seemed to be no immediate call for the services of the latter. The American Telegraph Company have an office in the railroad station, on the outskirts of the grove, so that visitors are in constant communication with their friends at home. There is an abundant supply of pure water, kept sufficiently cool by the constant presence of ice.

The meetings are to continue until Tuesday evening next, and now that the fire has been kindled and the fuel is well on fire, the interest will continue to increase daily. Sunday will be the great day of the week, and the fifteen hundred or two thousand present on Thursday, will probably be doubled by that time. Usually there is a large number of "outsiders" and "roughs" from Boston and other cities, who take advantage of that day to spend the two nights intervening between Saturday and Monday on the camp ground, and their presence somewhat interferes with the harmony of the meetings.

Billiard Tournament.

ALLYN HOUSE, HARTFORD, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The State of Connecticut Billiard Tournament was concluded at Allyn Hall last evening. The affair was a great success, and highly creditable to all concerned. The prizes were contended for by six excellent players, four of whom are amateurs. It required fifteen games to be played in order to bring each party into individual contest. After the fourteenth game the encounter for the championship was between Messrs. GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of this city, and G. B. HUNT, of Bridgeport. The former is the Assistant Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, and the latter occupies a similar situation on the Housatonic Railroad. By mutual agreement the last game was 500 points up, and after a spirited encounter of two hours and ten minutes Mr. HUBBELL came out victor by 31 points.

This result was received with hearty applause.

The following is the grand score of all the games played.

Players.	Residence.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Grand Average.
Hubbell,	Hartford	4	1	6.48
Hunt,	Bridgeport	3	2	6.35
Burbank,	New-London	3	2	6.35
Hewins,	Hartford	3	2	5.89
Porter,	Bridgeport	1	4	5.50
Keating,	New-Haven	1	4	4.45

The highest runs were, PORTER, 55; HUBBELL, 53; they mainly ranging between 30 and 40, all the players coming up to that ratio. The time occupied was usually about one hour for a game of 300 points up. The game was caroms, with 2¼-inch balls, on a four-pocket table.

Last evening the hall was crowded with a large and fashionable audience, including many ladies. The exhibition commenced with a game of 300 points up between the well-known experts, Messrs. FOSTER, of New-York, and TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, in which the former was successful by 54 points.

FOSTER then played a like game with the American Champion, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, in which the latter was conqueror by *one point* only.

TIEMAN and KAVANAGH next played a game of 300 points, both exhibiting wonderful skill. The former came out winner by 65 points. The highest runs in these games were: TIEMAN, 140, 137; KAVANAGH, 99, 76; FOSTER, 71, 53.

Each party having won a game, a single life two-ball pool game was played to decide who should discount the champion of Connecticut, in which FOSTER was successful.

At this period of the proceedings, the champion cue, a very beautiful one, superbly mounted with gold and pearl, was presented to Mr. HUBBELL, and the tournament was concluded by FOSTER winning two out of the three games in which he discounted the Connecticut champion.

The Connecticut cue is to be held for two years on terms similar to those regulating the National cue. Immediately after the presentation, the victor was challenged by Mr. WOLLOHAN, of this City, he having been prevented by a death in his family, from participating in the tournament. Messrs. HUNT and HAINS have also given official notice that they desire another opportunity to obtain possession of the coveted prize.

This billiard tournament was the means of bringing many strangers to Hartford. Some of the roads ran special trains to accommodate visitors. Among those from New-York were Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, TIVAS, FOSTER and others, the parties being accompanied by Mr. TIEMAN, of Cincinnati. For the superior manner in which the tournament was conducted, the committee express their sincere gratitude to Mr. PHELAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD MAHOPAC.

The trial trip of this vessel, which was launched about two months since, took place last Saturday, on the Hudson, for the purpose of testing her engines and experimenting with her guns. The vessel was built by Mr. ZENO SECOR, of Jersey City. She belongs to the second batch of monitors, most of which are now in active service. The occasion was auspicious and the weather was clear, with a strong breeze down the river. The number of invited guests was large, including several Europeans of high rank, who were anxious to investigate the practical worth of the iron-clads. Among the rest were the officers of the vessel, Capt. WM. A. PARKER, Chief Engineer CHEEVER and others. Also, Admiral Gregory, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Boggs, Messrs. Colwell and Broadnax, Capt. Worden, Messrs. Secor, and Mr. Birkbeck, superintendent, who had general supervision of the vessel. At 10 o'clock, when the vessel started under the guidance of two tugs, she was the object of curiosity from a large number of spectators on the different piers and vessels in the vicinity. But, swinging around against a heavy breeze, the splendid craft steamed up the Hudson, without any incumbrance, in fine style, and in half an hour was lost to view. The river was

rather rough, and the larger waves frequently dashed up on the bomb-proof deck, making a clean sweep, to the discomfort of the "land-lubbers." Under the disadvantages of heading against a strong breeze and the working of new machinery, the vessel made six knots an hour by the log; under favorable circumstances she will make about nine knots. She has all the gracefulness which appertains to her peculiar class, and is certainly one of the finest specimens of the monitors. Her length is 235 feet; extreme beam over armor, 46 feet; breadth of beam of boat proper, 37 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; sheer of deck, 12 inches. The general characteristics of the vessel are as well known as "household words," and need no description. The engines worked admirably; no accident occurred, and the trip to the engineers was entirely successful. The armament consisted of two 15-inch Dalghren smooth bore guns, both long-range, and sixteen inches longer than any gun yet put in a turret. The weight of one was 43,110 pounds, and the weight of the other 42,970 pounds. When the vessel hove to off the palisades, a little above Fort Lee, these guns were tested. There were three discharges from each gun, composed respectively of one shell, one solid and one cased shot, (the latter only a little lighter than a solid shot,) which weighed about 440 pounds. The charge for the shell was thirty-five pounds of powder, and for others it was fifty pounds. Upon each discharge the recoil of about 4½ feet was about the same, the concussion being mostly outside of the turret, as the gun projected through the ports. The result was quite satisfactory, the length of time consumed in loading the pieces, perhaps, being the only objection. As the last gun was fired, a signal was given for the guests to proceed to lunch. An excellent collation was served up in the mess-room, to which ample justice was done. A fast tug, which had been laying near by, then took off as many as wished to land in New-York, leaving those who wished to proceed in the *Mahopec* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At about five o'clock the iron-clad was safely moored at the navy-yard, where she will be fitted out immediately for active service.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGED WITH ADULTERATING MILK.—TERRENCE SMITH, a milkman, was arraigned yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Squad, with violating the recent act of the Legislature of this State, prohibiting milkmen, under a severe penalty, from watering or in any way adulterating their milk. The officer saw SMITH come out of the distillery of Messrs. LOWBER & OSTREIN, in North Fifth-street, Williamsburgh, early on the morning of the 17th inst., with his milk cans. He proceeded to a pump in Second-street, Williamsburgh, where he filled up his cans to the brim, pouring in large quantities of water. SMITH thence proceeded to New-York, followed by the officer. At Nos. 120 and 122 East Fourth-street the delinquent milkman delivered a portion of the milk and water, and afterwards delivered a whole can of the same diluted milk to WM. GLASS, a milk dealer, on the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street. Justice MANSFIELD held the accused for trial in the sum of $500 bail.

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO JUMP FROM CARS IN MOTION—ANTHONY HAMAID, a lad, aged 13 years, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the 2d inst. by being run over by an Eighth-avenue car. Deceased was a passenger on the car, and desiring to get off, he jumped from the front platform while the vehicle was in motion. One wheel passed over a leg, fracturing it in a horrible manner. He was taken to the hospital, where his limb was amputated. Owing to the exhausted condition of the patient he was unable to survive the operation many days. He was an apprentice in the printing business, and resided with his parents at No. 270 Greenwich-street.

A MEMBER OF THE PRINTERS' UNION IN THE TOMBS.—JAMES MOULSON, a member of the Printers' Union, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer SEAMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with having made a felonious assault on DAVID A. BRECKENRIDGE, a printer in the employ of the *Tribune* Association. From the affidavit in the case made yesterday before Justice HOGAN, it appears that as BRECKENRIDGE was quietly walking along the street MOULSON came stealthily up behind him, and without the least provocation, knocked him down, and while he was lying prostrate on the walk, MOULSON snatched his hat and ran away with it. The Magistrate, after a preliminary examination, committed MOULSON to the Tombs.

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.—AUGUST HEITMAN, temporarily stopping at the Dutchess County Hotel in Fourth-avenue, while passing through East Twenty-sixth-street late on Saturday night, was suddenly assaulted and knocked down by PATRICK CONWAY. While Mr. H. was lying partially insensible, CONWAY robbed him of his watch. The robber was subsequently taken into custody by Officer SUTTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Justice LEDWITH committed him to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—WM. H. SLIDELL, residing at No. 59 West Thirty-seventh-street, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of his residence to the sidewalk, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

THE BODY OF A DROWNED MAN RECOVERED.—The body of CORNELIUS CAUTY, the young man who was drowned a few days since, while bathing at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, has been recovered. Coroner NAUMANN was notified to hold an inquest.

NEW JERSEY.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the large foundry in Steuben-street, near Greene-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. CULVER, and owing to the fact that there was a large amount of combustible material in the building, the flames spread with great rapidity. The Fire Department was soon at work, and eventually subdued the flames, not, however, until the interior of the building and contents was burned out. For a while the adjoining buildings were in great jeopardy but escaped without damage through the exertion of the firemen. In consequence of the absence of Mr. CULVER the loss could not be ascertained, but it is thought to be not less than $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but was undoubtedly accidental.

CENTRAL MCCLELLAN CLUB.—The Central McClellan Club, of Jersey City, at their meeting on Friday night, completed the organization by electing the following named gentlemen as officers: *President*—Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE. *Vice-Presidents*, Delos E. Culver, John H. Lyon, George McLoughlin, Wm. J. Hough, Wm. H. Dame, J. McGuigan. *Recording Secretary*—Otis A. Barlow. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. Voorhies. *Treasurer*, Charles H. O'Neill. *Finance Committee*—Thomas Gaffney, Dennis Hogan, Geo. McLoughlin, R. B. Coar, Bernard McGuigan, R. F. Dutch, J. B. Perry, Patrick Rielly, B. McAnally and Patrick Duff.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man named JOHN BOYLAN was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night by Detective KILCAULEY, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling of JOHN L. LUPKIN, at South Bergen, and stealing therefrom $125 worth of jewelry and silver ware. The accused was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123¼	50	Erie Railway	112¾
6,000	do	123	100	do ...b30	112¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅝	600	do	112¼
15,000	do	108⅝	200	Erie R. Pref.	111
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	108⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R.	131⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	108⅝	100	do ...b15	131⅞
165,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅝	500	do	131⅛
20,000	Treas. N., 7-3-10		100	do	131
	Oct. & Apl.	110	50	Reading R.	136¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	500	do	136⅝
25,000	do	94⅞	900	do	136¼
1,900	Brook. Imp. Stk.	112	200	do ...s30	136
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅝	500	do	136
20,000	do	50⅝	100	To. & Wab. R.	69
10,000	do	50½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅛	600	do ...b15	90¼
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	100	do ...b15	90
1,000	do	129	500	do	89⅜
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		200	do ...s15	89⅜
	Ohio Div.	105	150	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	257	100	do ...b10	132
25	Merch. Ex. Bank	100	400	do	131¾
5	Hanover Bank	102	400	do ...s30	131¾
100	Fourth Nation'l B.	95	200	Ill. Cen. Full S.	132
100	Canton Co	36⅞	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅛
300	do	37	400	do ...b10	112⅛
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	209	400	do	112¼
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	60⅞	12	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171
200	do	60⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	56
200	Quick. M. Co.	82⅞	200	do ...b4	56¼
300	do	82⅞	500	do	56¼
600	do ...s15	82⅞	50	do	56
150	Copake Iron M.	70⅛	11	do	55
150	L. & Sus. Coal	15⅝	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90¾
1000	Mar. Min. Co.	41	500	do	90
100	do	41¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	130
100	do	41⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	112⅜
100	do	40⅝	600	do	113⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	92
300	do	130⅞	750	P., F. W. & C.	112⅜
50	do	130⅞	100	do ...b30	115
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	67⅞	100	do	114¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	U.S. Coup's, '81	108⅝	300	Chi. & R. Isl.	112⅞
[illegible]	Erie Railway ...s3	111⅜	100	do ...c	111⅞
[illegible]	do	111⅜	300	do ...b3	112⅛
[illegible]	do ...b5	111⅜	400	do	112⅛
[illegible]	do	111⅞	100	do ...s3	112⅛
[illegible]	Hudson Riv. R. s3	130⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr.	89¾
[illegible]	do ...b10	130⅞	100	do	89⅝
[illegible]	do ...b3	130⅞	100	do	89⅝
[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	138½	200	P., F. W. & C.	114
[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	88⅝	100	do ...c	113⅞
[illegible]	do ...s3	88⅝	300	do ...b3	113⅜
[illegible]	do ...s3	88⅜	200	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do	88⅝	300	do	113⅞
[illegible]	do ...b3	88⅝	$26,000	O. & M. C. ...b3	50⅝
[illegible]	do ...s3	88⅝	10,000	do	50⅞

200	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅝	10,000	do ...s3	50⅝
200	do ...b3	130⅝	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	91
400	do ...s3	130⅜	100	Canton Co. ...b3	36⅜
400	do	130½	500	Cum. Coal	60
100	do ...b3	130½	100	do ...b3	60¼
100	do	130⅜	100	do ...s3	60
500	Reading R.	135¾	200	do ...b3	60
200	do ...b3	135⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co. ...c	80⅜
200	do	135⅝	100	do ...c	81¾
500	Cleve. & Pitts. ...s3	111¾	300	do ...s3	81⅞
800	do	111¾	100	do ...b3	82
1400	do ...b3	112	100	do	82
500	do ...c	112	100	Mariposa M. Co. b3	40¾
400	do	112	100	do	40¾
200	C. & N. W. ...s3	55⅜	100	do ...c	40¾
200	do	55⅝			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Am. Gold ...Asked	257	300	Reading R.	135⅜
	do ...bid	256¾	100	do	135¾
	N. Y. Cen. R. ...asked	130	1000	do ...s3	135⅝
	do ...bid	129¾	100	Ill. Central R. Scr.	130⅝
300	Erie Railway	111¾	100	do	130⅛
500	do ...s3	111⅞	200	Pittsburgh	111⅞
300	do ...s5	111¾	500	do	111¾
	Hudson Riv. R. asked	131	400	do ...s30	111⅜
	do ...bid	130⅝	400	do ...s3	111¾
	Mich. Cen. R. ...asked	138⅛		Toledo ...asked	131
	do ...bid	137⅜		do ...bid	130¾
200	Southern, old ...s30	88¼	100	Rock Island R.	111⅜
400	do ...b3	88⅜	200	Northwestern	55½
100	do ...b15	88⅝	200	N. W. Pref.	89⅜
200	do	88⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co. ...b3	60
300	do ...s30	88¼	200	do	60
300	do ...s3	88⅜			

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

There was some improvement in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store the past week, and the withdrawals from Bond of Foreign Goods are, for the first time in several months, ahead of the new entries for Bond. The Customs in Gold are large—a million and three-quarters of dollars. This demand gave some steadiness to the Gold market for a few days, until the order made by Secretary FESSENDEN on Friday to prepay the September and November interest on the Gold-bearing Public Debt. This places at the immediate command of the holders of U. S. Bonds, 10-40s and 5-20s, about seventeen millions of Gold now idle in the Treasury. The notice was not generally known until Saturday forenoon, but will no doubt be availed of by a considerable portion of the Domestic holders of both classes of Bonds. The September interest thus anticipated is $1,875,000; the November, $15,300,000. The Import entries of the week are on a moderate scale; the Export clearances of Domestic Produce again very large, with the prospect of another liberal return the present week. The course of the Money market is moderately easy, and the demand for United States Securities of all classes on a generous scale. The advance in the Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cents has again brought into notice the 10-40 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, which are offered to the Government at par and interest from March last in currency at the rate of 150 ⅌ cent. With the payment in Gold of the September coupon, worth 255@257 ⅌ cent., the price of the Bonds is in this way reduced to about 97 ⅌ cent. These terms, however, should be availed of by the 31st inst., to secure the full benefit of the 1st September coupon and its present high value in Gold. On Friday and Saturday there was quite a considerable demand for these Bonds at the National Banks, and it will increase as the very favorable arrangement becomes generally understood. With the exception of Government Securities, and a fair investment inquiry for Railway Bonds, the Stock market was dull through the week, and closed 1@2 ⅌ cent lower on the Share list than the week before.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	255½@256⅜
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents., 5-20 years	109@110⅛
New-York Central	131@129¾
New-York and Erie	112¾@111⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	110@111
Rock Island	113¾@112
Michigan Southern	91⅛@88⅝
Michigan Central	138⅞@138¼
Toledo	132@130¾
Illinois Central	129⅛@130⅛
Hudson River	132@130⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113¼@111⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115½@113¾
Chicago and North Western	57⅛@55⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	80⅛@86@82
Mariposa Gold	42¼@40¼
Cumberland	61@60
Reading	136¼@135⅝

There was another large demand for United States 5-20 bonds on Saturday, and the price advanced to 110½@110⅝ ⅌ cent. The 1881s were also in good request at 108⅜@108⅝ ⅌ cent., and there was a demand at the National Banks for the 10-40 year 5 ⅌ cents., which attract fresh attention from the rise in the Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cents. and the relatively cheaper terms of the new Stock. The prepayment of the 1st September and 1st November Coupons on the 10-40s and 5-20s has a favorable influence. A good many small holders are availing themselves of Mr. FESSENDEN'S order of Friday, and are collecting the Gold on their Coupons. Some of the Continental Bankers, engaged in the transmission of 5-20s on orders from the other side express the opinion that this pre-payment of interest, two months and a half in advance of its maturity, without abatement, will have a most favorable effect at Amsterdam and Frankfort, the chief markets for these Bonds. There is no remaining Coupon to the old 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes due the 1st October, or this interest would have been anticipated also. An equivalent arrangement will, no doubt, be announced in a short time, to pay the interest up to the 1st October on the funding of the principal into the Stocks of 1881.

The market for Gold is made dull by the pre-payment of interest on the Gold-bearing Stocks [from the Treasury Office. This source of supply, though not freely availed of at first, will soon qualify the Custom-house demand, and there is, at present, little or no Export demand. The price to-day is 256½@257 per. cent. The steamers for Europe carried out only $34,280, Gold and Silver. The market for money is easy at 7 per cent.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Saturday. The Share list opened with a firmer feeling than at the close on Friday, but fell off again toward 2 o'clock, and the quotations are weak:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅝	108⅝	Mich. Central	138	138¼
U. S. 5-20's	110⅜	110⅝	Mich. Southern	88¾	88⅝
N. Y. Central	130	129¾	Illinois Cen.	130⅞	130⅛
Erie	111¾	111⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅞	111⅞
Erie Preferred	110	111	Fort Wayne	113⅜	113⅜
Hudson	130⅛	130⅛	Rock Island	112	112
Canton	35	38	Reading	135	135⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	95	Quicksilver	81¼	82
Toledo	129⅛	129	Cum'land Coal.	60¼	60
Northwest	55¾	55⅛	Mariposa	41	40¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	50	50⅛	N. West Pref.	89⅛	89⅛

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Ill. Central '75	130
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84
N. Y. Cen. conv., '74	132⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	104⅛
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.	103⅝
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Lac. & W. bonds.	114
Erie 5ths, '88	121	Del., L. & W. 1sts	114
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 1st	102⅛
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102⅛
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	124
Mich. C. '69 & '72	135	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	139	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115⅛
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Atlantic & G. W.	104¼
Pacific R. G'rtd by Mo.	55		

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for July, 1864, were;

Passengers	$24,857 51
Freight	29,564 73
Total	$54,422 24
In July, 1863:	
Passengers	$20,026 89
Freight	20,985 57
Total	$41,012 46
Gain over 1863	13,409 78

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $2,842,641, against $3,307,136 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,808,167, against $2,967,962 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $44,000, against $316,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,749,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 20th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount

to	$156,507,414
Against 1863 (monthly)	117,403,962
Increase to date	$39,103,452

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 17th

August, to	$134,170,549
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	115,997,350
Increase to date	$18,173,199

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 20th of August, amounts

to	$31,302,000
Against same time 1863	27,905,000
Increase to date	$3,397,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 20th of August, amount

to	$50,068,251
Against same time 1863	33,217,703
Increase at New-York alone	$16,850,548

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday was as follows: Receipts from Customs, $847,000; total receipts, $1,271,315; payments, $867,217; balance, $21,559,251.

Of the Coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R.	73,555	2,119,803	2,020,170	99,635
Schuyl. Nav.	30,426	546,197	422,712	123,435
Lehigh Nav.	23,665	389,963	361,173	28,790
Lehigh V.R.	26,649	929,640	819,569	110,070
Del. and Lack.	270,340	801,037	733,555	67,481
Del. and Hud.	28,342	473,336	441,355	61,983
Penn. Coal.	25,709	466,559	311,775	144,784
Shamokin	8,666	174,809	156,963	23,845
Broad Top	9,254	248,010	197,424	50,586
Lykens Val.	5,096	88,650	63,374	25,276
Trevorton	1,497	46,647	35,996	10,651
Total	260,229	6,284,653	5,538,066	746,585

The coal tonnage this week shows a large increase over the previous week as well as over corresponding time last year. The amount brought forward over the several canals and railways for the week is 280,229 tons, swelling the tonnage for the season to the very large aggregate of 6,284,653 tons, against 5,538,066 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 546,587, or nearly three-quarters of a million of tons, and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, the demand is unabated and the retail prices of coal are on the advance. There is no overstock of coal and not likely to be the present season, should the trade progress uninterrupted from any cause, to the latest period usual of navigation, whereas if the canals shall be closed earlier than usual a short supply may cause much suffering."

Attention is directed to the Coupon 7 per cent. Loan of Jersey City, advertised in another column by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street. The population of Jersey City is about 35,000; taxable property, about $24,000,000; present debt, exclusive of Water Loan, which is self-sustaining, is only about $600,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 10,568 bbls. Flour, 780 bbls. and 640 bags Corn Meal, 43,888 bushels Wheat, 45,668 bushels Corn, 210 bushels Rye, 136 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,029 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, and held higher in view of the Government contracts. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c. Week's sales about 75,000 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Is in fair request at rising prices; Middlings, $1 80@$1 81 ⅌ ℔.; sales and resales since our last, 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request at a further advance of 10c. ⅌ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, which are wanted for export. Sales since our last amount to 24,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 20@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@$10 60, chiefly at $10 10@$10 25, and for September, October and November delivery within a range of from $10 50@$11 25, and (reported) December delivery at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 40@$10 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ⅌ bbl.	$9 20	@$9 65
Extra State	9 95	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 40	@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 95	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 65	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@16 00

Southern Flour continues scarce and in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,300 bbls., at $10 70@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and buoyant to-day; sales 1,050 bbls. extra at $10 05@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime lots of Wheat have been in light supply and good request. Prices have been quoted up 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 63; choice new Amber Michigan at $2 55; Amber Western at $2 47@$2 52; Red Western at $2 35@$2 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 37@$2 40, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 36; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 36; Red State at $2 35; Red Jersey at $2 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 88,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55 for mixed Western; $1 56 for very choice do., and $1 53 for unsound ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 80@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 94c.@96c.; Western at 96c.@97c., chiefly 96c., and State at 94c.@96c. cash, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate request and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ⅌ ℔. The Cooperstown *Journal*, of the current week, says; "Growers, as a general thing, report the appearance of the crop as extremely unfavorable. Our own belief is that we shall have about half an average crop, which, with what old hops are still on hand, will more than supply our home demand. Strictly prime lots will be scarce, and must command a high price. Picking will commence in some localities next week; and we cannot too strongly urge on growers the importance of giving their best care to the curing of their hops. Those who have the impression that the crop will be so small that even the poorest lots will be bought up at high figures, may be greatly disappointed."

HIDES—Week's receipts, 22,382 hides; sales, only 3,560 hides, the latter including 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., on private terms, 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 53 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 706,450 (same time last year 455,300—year before, 380,000,) and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 366,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 86,700 Dry Rio Grande; 58,800 Dry Oronoco; 93,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 18,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 16,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 3,100 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 27,000 Dry African; 4,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 750 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "There has prevailed an active demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week, and the business done has been on a more extensive scale than for some time past. A large number of Eastern and other buyers have been in the Swamp, purchasing freely when desirable parcels were offered, and considerable sales have been made on orders. The demand has been principally for middle and over-weights, nearly clearing the market of prime parcels of these descriptions, while light is comparatively neglected, and in ample supply. Prices are firm for heavy and middle, but a shade easier on light weights. The receipts from the tanneries have been fair, but are more than absorbed by the sales, leaving the stock small and illy assorted. For Oak-tanned Sole there is only a moderate demand. Prices are without quotable change, with a fair supply on hand. Upper in the rough remains as last noted—in small request, at quoted rates. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, at 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, at 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 55c.@57c.; Oak light cropped, good heavy, at 61c.@63c.; Oak middle cropped, good heavy, at 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 45c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, at 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, at 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, at 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, at 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, at 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, at 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, at 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, at 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, at 52c.@55c., cash, ⅌ ℔."

METALS.—The demand has been limited, the high prices asked by holders checking business. Scotch Pig Iron, $76@$77 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $16 50@$16 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "*Iron*—The market for Pig metal continues unsettled, and the offerings very light, most of the makers being sold ahead; sales of 1,200 tons Anthracite are reported at $65 to $70 for Nos. 3 and 2, cash. Foundry Iron is very scarce and generally held higher, with sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 to note at $72 ⅌ ton, cash; 1,500 tons mottled and white Glendon also, sold on terms kept private. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms are scarce and high, and Manufactured Iron in good demand at fully former rates, the mills generally being well off for orders. *Lead* is unsettled, with very little stock here to operate in. A sale of 1,000 pigs of Galena is reported at $16 25 the 100 ℔s., cash."

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ⅌ gallon. Tar at $17 50@$19 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in limited request at previous quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 54c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and buoyant in price, to-day. Sales since our last, 6,850 bbls., at $39 75@$40 25 for New Mess, $40 25@$40 75, for all August, and $42@$42 50, for September delivery, $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37@$37 50 for Thin Mess, and $35@$35 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do., and 14¾c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.; sales of 250 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23c., and for late in September, at 23¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 45c.@51c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate request, at 18c.@26c. ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Goat from manufacturers, whose views, however, are too much below those of holders to admit of extensive transactions. A few small sales have been effected at quoted rates, above which buyers refuse to pay. The previously large stock has this week been augmented by the arrival of about 500 bales Tampico, which are held at 42½@45c. in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Deer are in very limited inquiry, with a large and accumulating stock on hand. Manufacturers manifest great unwillingness to buy at anything like quoted rates, which in most cases importers refuse to sell at. The lateness of the season, the scarcity of labor, and the unremunerative prices obtainable for the manufactured article, induce cautiousness on the part of buyers, while the high cost of their stocks renders importers firm in their views.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices; sales since our 870 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 21½c.@25c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 24c.@29½c., ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 85,000 ℔s., at 19¼c.@19¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,050 bbls., at $1 81@$1 82, chiefly at $1 82 ⅌ gallon, holders now asking higher rates.

WOOL—The demand continues active, both from manufacturers and speculators, especially for low grades; prices are on the advance, and the principal holders are not eager to sell, even at prevailing rates. The week's sales include 475,000 ℔s. domestic fleece at $1@$1 15; 65,000 ℔s. domestic pulled at $1@$1 20; 75,000 ℔s. California at 40c.@$1; the latter for pulled; 130 bales Cordova at 82c.; 150 bales Mogadore at 72½c.@80c.; 100,000 ℔s. Mexican at 50c.@55c.; 1,200 bales Donskoi, Crimea, &c., at 50c.@84c; the latter rate for white Donskoi, and 1,350 bales Syrian, Mestiza, Malta, &c., on private terms, closing briskly and buoyantly......In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "The sales of domestic wool for the week foot up some 600,000 ℔s., at a range of $1 05@$1 20 ⅌ ℔. for fleece, and $1 10@$1 25 for super extra pulled; 12,000 ℔s. mixed Canada at $1 30; do. combing is held at $1 50. Of foreign, the sales been very light, including small lots of Cape, at 70c.@75c., and Mestiza, at 50c.@55c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts from the interior continue liberal, indicating not only that buyers have confidence in the prospects of the market, but that growers and their immediate agents are well satisfied with the prices realized for the new clip. This has already, to a great extent, passed into second hands, and was, for the most part, bought up at such full rates that it cannot be secured by consumers at prices much short of those now ruling in the Eastern markets. In the Eastern and extreme Northwestern tier of States, anything which, out of respect for the useful quadruped which produces it, bears the name of wool, readily commands $1 ⅌ ℔., while fine Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia, (which enters into the composition of our popular fancy cassimeres and doeskins, so much prized by the male gender, as well as the soft and delicate textures of ladies' sacking and shawls) cannot be approached near enough to touch with a long pole for less than $1 05@$1 10, cash on the spot." Sales in Philadelphia, 450,000 ℔s. fleece, in lots, mostly at $1 10@$1 15 for fine and medium, and tub at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market is dull and unsettled, with 545 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include only 4,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d., and 250 bags Hoofs, at 22s. 6d. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.; 20 tons Hair, at 27s. 6d. For Havre—1,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. For Hamburg—1,500 boxes Extract Logwood, at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 16 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. S. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1, for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.;
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 39d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home; limited number sixteen; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Post-office, or come and see.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

AN ELEGANT HOME FOR TWO LITTLE girls under 14 years, requiring a mother's care and private instruction, can be had in a family employing a resident governess for a girl 13 years old; the course will include everything requisite from early youth up to womanhood. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

A.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Course of three months' instruction costs only $10, at PAINE'S, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 62 Bowery. Also, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Grammar, Spelling, Navigation, Greek and Latin taught.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can always find good places in stores, offices, or banks. They become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful: terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. Her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—IN SEPTEMBER, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in a school or family as daily governess. Is competent to teach English, Music, Latin French, (spoken,) German and Spanish. Salary—$350. Address S. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address X. M., Box 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Consolidated Stage Company, 5th-av. and 23d-st. Lines, are compelled to raise
FARE TO 6 CENTS,
NO HALF FARE,
on and after MONDAY, Aug. 22, for the following and other reasons:
Oats, formerly 30 cents per bushel, now $1.
Hay, formerly 50 cents per hundred, now $1 75.
Straw, formerly 30 cents per hundred, now $1 25.
Meal, formerly 80 cents per hundred, now $3.
Iron, formerly $45 per ton, now $260.
And other expenses in like proportion.
Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent.
CHESTER LAMB,
President New-York Consolidated Stage Company.
ANDREWS & McDONALD,
Proprietors 5th-av. Line.
McLELLAND, PULLIS & HALEY,
Proprietors, 8th-av. and 23d-st. Line.

A CARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE COMPOSITORS of the New-York *Sun*, held on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we, the compositors of the New-York *Sun*, tender our sincere thanks to the Messrs. Beach for the prompt compliance with our request for an increase of wages, in accordance with the scale of prices of the New-York Typographical Union. By their action in sustaining us in an equality with the members of our craft and our fellow-workmen of the City in general, they have shown themselves to be true supporters of the working men at large, and we trust and hope that the public will continue the generous support they have hitherto extended to the New-York *Sun*.

AUG. SIMMONS, Chairman.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year ... $3 00 | Five copies 1 year, $12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents the situation as materially unchanged since the successful attempt to gain possession of the Weldon Railroad. The Fifth Army Corps still maintain their position on the railroad, every effort of the enemy to dislodge them proving unsuccessful. Last Friday was very quiet in front of Petersburgh, scarcely a gun being fired during the entire day. On the North side of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence received, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge our forces. The canal was progressing favorably.

There is no confirmation of the report that Gen. SHERIDAN had been defeated by EARLY. It appears that he was compelled to change his position, in order the better to watch the passes of the mountains, of which he has a large number to defend. At latest advices no engagement had taken place in the Valley. Gen. SHERIDAN is obliged to move cautiously, but his programme of operations will be something more than defensive.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Montreal line, arrived at Father Point on Saturday afternoon. Her latest dates are to the 12th instant. Her news is not of special interest. Three persons had been tried at Liverpool for enlisting seamen for the rebel vessel *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty and fined £150 sterling each. The little craft *Vision*, from this port, had been spoken at sea and supplied with water and provisions. BATEMAN, the theatrical speculator, had been before a Police Court for assaulting a lady.

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, with Queenstown dates to the 10th, arrived here last evening. Although her dates are not so late as the *Peruvian's*, we find some items of news additional of some interest.

The Danish Minister, it was alleged by the London *Herald*, had been recalled from London. The German question was budding out in the form of serious disagreements between Prussia and the minor States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The installation of the Right Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of New-York, took place yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott-street. It was attended with imposing ceremonies, and exceeded, in the grandeur of the pageant, any similar occasion in the United States.

The following description is given of the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral FARRAGUT before Mobile: "The *Tennessee* is the most complete and formidable iron-clad monster afloat. She was considered perfectly invulnerable. Her model and construction are very similar to those of the *Merrimac*, of Hampton Roads fame, though she is a staunchor and more formidable ship. Her length is two hundred feet, breadth forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of oak, covered with sixteen inches of yellow pine, crossed. On this there is a perpendicular layer of iron plates, three inches in thickness, covered transversely by a second layer of two inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inch thick, making nineteen inches of wood and six of iron. These casemates hang over her hull, protecting it completely. Her decks are covered with double plates of two-inch iron crossed, laid on heavy timber. Her armament consisted of six rifled guns—two of seven inch calibre, and four of six and three-quarters—all of the Brooks pattern. She draws fourteen feet eight inches of water. She is worked by two splendid high-pressure engines, driving a geared propeller. Her port-covers are of five-inch iron, worked by cogs from within. Her complement was 187 men, officers and all. Two were killed aboard of her, and three or four wounded. The vessel will be repaired at a trifling cost. One-fifteenth-inch shot penetrated her casemates amidships. This was the only effective shot in her armor. She was struck beyond count, showing a battering on all sides enough to demolish any craft."

A meeting was held at Cairo last Thursday night for the purpose of organizing Home Guards. It was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized. Organizations for the same purpose are being organized in Mound City and other towns along the border. The receipts of cotton for the last two days amount to forty-four bales. Forty-one hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah, for New-York, and 1,000 more hogsheads are at Paducah awaiting shipment.

The St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Kansas, ninety miles west of St. Joseph, was sacked by the Indians on Sunday last. No particulars are given. This statement seems quite doubtful, as the route from Fort Kearney to Omaha has not been molested, and the overland mail is forwarded from the former point to St. Joseph via Omaha and the Missouri River.

A dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON from Gen. HOVEY, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Col. ADAM JOHNSON'S guerrillas, says that he had reached Morganfield and White Oak Springs, Ky., attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners, and scattered the balance of JOHNSON'S guerrillas in all directions.

Gen. HOVEY has levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union County, Ky., for $32,000, to cover the damages sustained by the Federal Government.

Gen. FISKE has levied an assessment of $50,000 on the disloyal men of Shelby County, Ky. Fifteen thousand dollars of the money is to go to repair the damages to the railroad.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order regulating the price at which provisions shall be sold in Memphis, in consequence of the extortionate rates demanded by dealers.

The price of Gold on Saturday was about the same as on Friday. The Stock market was dull, with the exception of Government Securities. Money in easy supply at 7 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has returned to Washington, after directing the prepayment in Gold of the September and November interest on the Gold bearing Public Debt, out of eighteen or twenty millions of Gold now idle in the Treasury. The Gold Customs of the week were $1,749,000.

A New Lesson on Dying in the Last Ditch.

Denmark vows one month she'll never yield an inch. The next month she yields everything. One moon she is all defiance, the next moon all submission. And yet where is there stiffer stuff than in that old Scandinavian race? Who will say that there is tougher grit in our Southern rebels? It has always been a received fact that mobility and fickleness are Southern, and not Northern qualities.

Why didn't Denmark die "in the last ditch?" She told England and her other friends that she would. She was very particular in mentioning it to her enemy, Prussia. Of course she meant it. Every atom of her little body, beyond a doubt, was dead set in that determination. Yet, when the pinch comes, she don't do it. Alsen falls, and presto! there she is on her knees. No gory corpse, still clutching her dagger in defunct defiance, in that terrible trench; but full of sweet life, and, what is more, all tenderness and tears. Why didn't Denmark die in the last ditch? The simple fact is she couldn't. Plucky as she has been, she happens to be made of flesh and blood, and this sort of dying is not a thing for flesh and blood to do. It may be talked about; all mankind has a weakness that way; but it never has happened, and never will. Of course we refer to people collectively, and not to individuals. A person here and there, seized with some sublime phrenzy, may take death sooner than yield. A people never dies thus, not even the bravest. A man may commit suicide; a people cannot. "Give me liberty, or give me death," is a very fine sentiment, and ought, we suppose, to be universally adopted, and either lived, or died, up to. But it isn't done. Men, in general, somehow can't overcome the instinct of self-preservation. They'll take any measure of wrong sooner than death. "Better a living dog than a dead lion," is a maxim that, we are afraid, commends itself to our poor nature now as much as ever. Are there braver men on earth than the Hungarians, or the Poles, or the Circassians? And yet have we not lately seen them all, as we now see the brave Danes, bow themselves to their conqueror, sooner than fight to extermination? They did this not in any want of courage. They had courage enough. It was precisely because no courage could help them that they stopped fightin.g Courage is of no avail without strength; and when their strength had been broken by their enemies, submission came. Cowards yield because they *won't* help themselves. Brave men yield because they *can't* help themselves. That is just the difference between them.

The Danes never protested so loudly that they would fight to the death, as for a week or two before they gave in. Nothing is more common than this. We saw it in the late Crimean war. When the reverses and discomfitures of two campaigns culminated in the overthrow of Sebastapol itself, Russia had nothing to answer but an order for a new levy of 400,000 men. From the Czar to the lowest serf, there was an outburst of continued defiance, so imposing that even the cool RICHARD COBDEN, who had once declared in Parliament that "Russia might be crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper," issued a pamphlet maintaining that Russia was unconquerable, and that peace must be made with her on her own terms. Yet a month did not elapse before the Czar made known his readiness to accept terms which not only conceded all the points originally in dispute, but others of a yet more humiliating character. Just so did the Mexicans. One of their last acts before submission was to create a Dictator, with absolute power for everything except submission; and a proclamation to the provinces, declaring resistance to the death. This access of new defiance just before succumbing is perfectly natural. The pride of the worsted party is always the last quality to yield. It rallies when the strength no longer can. It is the return of the spirit upon itself when the arm droops—a self-assertion, or self-protest of the soul, necessarily incident, perhaps, to its superiority over the flesh, but, for all that, perfectly useless. We don't call such exhibitions mere bravado. They are not. On the contrary, they are most apt to be seen in those who are most truly brave. The higher the spirit, the sharper the recoil.

At no time have our rebels protested stronger that they will never submit than they are now doing. JEFF. DAVIS said the other day, with unusual emphasis, that "We will have extermination or independence." He felt so, undoubtedly; but the truth is, he will have neither. His people will not take the one, and we have no intention to give the other. Precisely as Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Arkansas have neither extermination nor independence, so will it be with all the remaining eight States of the so-called independent Confederacy. The twenty-five millions of the loyal States have the ability to overcome the remaining strength of this rebellion. They mean to do it. They will do it. When it is done these people will do precisely what every other people at war have done when their strength was gone—they will submit. They will yield when exhausted—will stop fighting when they can fight no longer. All this talk about "extermination" is natural enough, and, after a fashion, creditable, but it amounts to nothing. It will not give these rebels one breath the more or less. "The thing which hath been, it is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun"—not even under this remarkable Southern sun of ours. We attempt no prediction when this submission will come, though it sometimes seems to us that it cannot be far at farthest. It is certain that the rebellion has been greatly weakened in fighting material, and that the disparity between its available force and our own is daily becoming greater. There are those who believe that even now it is sustained only by the hope that the last draft ordered by President LINCOLN will not be sustained by the Northern people, and that he himself will be repudiated at the election in November. It is expected by some who call themselves close observers, that the rebels will give up the fight next Winter, if this hope of theirs is not realized. The submission may occur then, and it may not. It is impossible to tell. But the particular time is of no essential consequence. It is enough to know that it must come sooner or later; and just as soon as the waning strength of the rebels comes to the point of exhaustion. It would appear that we ought to expect an earlier submission than in the other wars we have adverted to, because that submission involves no hard terms—nothing but a resumption of equal rights under the same broad Constitution. But perhaps this rational inducement may have no such effect. We do not calculate upon it. We simply affirm that these rebels will succumb sooner than be exterminated, and that this yielding will be preceded by strong talk, and be sudden when it comes.

New Movements and Successes.

By far the most important and far-reaching success achieved by the Army of the Potomac since it assumed its present position on the Appomattox, is that set forth in the three dispatches from City Point, incorporated by Secretary STANTON in his bulletin. We refer to the march upon and seizure of the Weldon Railroad by Gen. WARREN on Thursday last, from which position the enemy made an attempt in force to drive us on the evening of Friday, but failed.

Our intelligent readers know very well the ground we have taken and maintained from the time our army crossed to the south bank of the James, as to the vital importance to LEE of holding open his lines of communication running southward from Richmond, and as to the evidently vital necessity of the seizure and holding of these lines by Gen. GRANT. An attempt was made to advance to the Weldon road shortly after our army crossed the James; a great raid was subsequently made by KAUTZ and WILSON to cut this and the Danville road; and still another attempt was made by our army in heavy force to plant our columns across the Weldon line. But LEE saw the superior value of these lines as quickly as GRANT, and the great effort he made to thwart and circumvent our cavalry raiders, and the heavy columns he promptly moved down to confront our infantry force, showed that he was determined to contest this line. It was while he was quite unprepared for us, while an offensive movement in that direction was entirely unexpected by him, and while GRANT seemed to be directing his attention entirely to the north bank of the James, that Gen. WARREN dashed down upon the Weldon Road. LEE had no force at Ream's Station, the point struck by WARREN, but as soon as he could bring troops forward, he made a determined but unsuccessful effort to dislodge us.

We are told that our troops are tearing up the railroad. This is an important and imperative work; and even if nothing more is done, there will be a temporary gain. But we fancy that unless LEE succeeds in driving them away, they will hold on, and remain permanently where they are; and thus cut off one of the two lines of railroad communication between the Southern Confederacy and itscapital.

The Army of the Middle Military Division.

It is two weeks to-day since Gen. SHERIDAN took command of the Middle Military Division, which embraces, besides the Department of Washington, the command of all the separate armies of WALLACE, COUCH, HUNTER, technically designated the Middle, the Susquehanna and Western Virginia Departments. The force thus concentrated under one head consists mainly of the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and the Kanawha army, the latter including, beside the forces of CROOK and AVERILL, those under KELLY at and around Cumberland.

The day that SHERIDAN assumed command of this formidable army the last of MCCAUSLAND'S raiders had left Maryland, leaving it to the new commander to organize his army on the south side of the Potomac, with no enemy in his rear to distract his attention from the commencement of what had then the appearance of an offensive campaign. The day previous to SHERIDAN'S accession (Sunday, the 7th inst.,) Gens. AVERILL and KELLY attacked MCCAUSLAND'S main force at Moorefield with success, capturing four hundred and twenty prisoners, over four hundred horses and equipments, and other trophies of victory.

On the 9th Gen. SHERIDAN appears to have taken up his line of march with his main force, but no skirmishing is reported in any of our dispatches till the afternoon of the 10th, when EARLY'S rear was overtaken about ten miles northeast of Winchester, and some trifling engagement took place. A succession of similar skirmishes marked the advance as far as Strasburgh. The first check our army appears to have received came in the form of an attack upon our rear at Berryville. This attack, which seems to have been made on Sunday, the 14th, was led by MOSBY with a force which must have been very considerable in numbers. The supply train for the whole army was protected by a brigade of one hundred days' men under Gen. KENLEY, and into the rear portion of their train MOSBY made a dash, just as it was making an early-morning start from Berryville. The loss in mules, cattle and provisions was of sufficient account, as it afterward appeared, to disturb to some extent our calculations for supplies, and it was, moreover, a loss which was still more provoking that it occurred at a point above all others favorable for MOSBY'S operations. Berryville is but four miles from Snicker's Gap, the main highway for the guerrilla troopers in passing from their pasture grounds east of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley. The river is fordable, besides, at two points nearly opposite Berryville—Snicker's Ferry and Island Ford. The necessity of a strong guard at each of these points does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the campaign.

The untoward event at Berryville was followed on Tuesday by the advance of a rebel force through Thoroughfare Gap, consisting of KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, and WICKHAM and LOMAX'S brigades of cavalry. This force, aimed at SHERIDAN'S flank and rear, would have evidently made a serious demonstration, but for the timely discovery of the movement, followed by a brilliant charge, which was made by a portion of WILSON'S cavalry division and CUSTAR'S brigade. The fight resulted in the capture of a large number of rebel prisoners, including a considerable proportion of officers, and the discovery of the enemy's positions. That discovery doubtless finally determined Gen. SHERIDAN'S backward movements, although the supply train had been sent back to Winchester on Monday. EARLY himself held a strongly-defended position on Fisher's Mountain, a few miles south of Strasburgh. And that the rebel General's force was more than considerable, was proven by the fact that a party of five hundred of our men were surrounded and captured on Monday while establishing a signal station only three miles from Strasburgh. The works at Fisher Mountain, if not impregnable, would have required an expenditure of *time*, either to flank or take by direct assault, which would have given the rebel supporting column from LONGSTREET'S corps abundant opportunity to pounce upon SHERIDAN'S rear, and at least effectually cut off his supplies.

The direct causes leading to SHERIDAN'S concentration of his line may be briefly summed up thus: The great openings in the mountain ridge at Thoroughfare and Snicker's Gap had to be closed before his rear could be considered safe. The presence of MOSBY'S men in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, within an easy day's ride of the highway for our wagon trains, in the Shenandoah Valley, had been less an element in the calculations than it should have been. The advance of LONGSTREET'S men had been looked for *west*, instead of *east* of the Ridge. And the army supplies were insufficient for a campaign of long duration. At the same time our army has suffered no reverse; for the affair at Berryville can hardly come into that category. It has not been worn out with excessive marching. It is simply drawn in for a more effective arrangement of the campaign. The two weeks it has passed between Bolivar Heights and Strasburgh have not been misspent, if we take nothing more into account than that the rebels have been forced into a defensive position, and that their raids on the Upper Potomac at least are at an end for the season. With his splendid army thoroughly in hand at a point which will enable him to command all the mountain passes, SHERIDAN can take the offensive anew, or remain simply on the defensive, with an equal certainty that he can prevent the recurrence of EARLY'S raiding operations. That he will choose the offensive we need have little doubt, whether EARLY shows a disposition to come east of Winchester or not. Our force is ample for the task it has in hand, and we look with confidence to the account it shall have given of itself before much time shall have elapsed.

Mischievous Delusions—Sherman's Position at Atlanta.

If there be one thing more than another which tends to plunge the public into doubt and despondency, it is the exaggerated accounts of the military prospects which come from Washington. Not that we have any fault to find with anybody's honest endeavors to set the best side of our affairs before the people, and to encourage them to look at it, if not constantly, at least as often as the other side.

Our situation always has two sides, and it is just as foolish to dwell constantly on the dark one, to keep one's mind constantly occupied about the possible defeats and disappointments we may sustain, as to dwell constantly on the victories we *may* win, and the towns we *may* capture. But then the practice in which a great many well-meaning writers indulge, not only of putting things in a good light, but putting them in a thoroughly false one, is productive of immense mischief. It was telegraphed last week to all the country newspapers, as an item of considerable importance, that one of our cotemporaries in this city had received intelligence from Washington "that SHERMAN'S success at Atlanta was not at all problematical." Those who know in what way country people read their newspapers, and for that matter city people too, the impression which single phrases make on their minds, and the small amount of time or inclination which they have to spare for criticism or analysis, may guess the state of comfortable assurance into which a phrase of this kind may readily throw them. And yet it is as utterly untrue and misleading as any phrase can well be. SHERMAN'S success at Atlanta is "problematical," and decidedly "problematical." All military operations are "problematical;" that is to say, the issue of them is never certain.

Everything about war is uncertain, and proverbially uncertain. The "Fortune of War" has, in all ages, been regarded as the most fickle and inconstant of all the gods. If the public would only keep this constantly in mind, as it ought, we should have fewer of those terrible fits of despondency, into which we all plunge after each of our reverses and disappointments.

In all speculations about Atlanta, it must not be forgotten that SHERMAN, so far from having no "problem" before him, is really engaged in the solution of the most difficult problem of war—the forcing of an entrenched camp, open in the rear, and defended by a large army. It is an operation in which he has already several times succeeded, and there is the strongest probability that he will succeed again, but there is no certainty. It is only when a place is "invested," that is, surrounded on every side, that its capture is, in a military sense, sure. Until this is done, there are many chances of its being successfully defended. We have had a very striking experience of this fact in the case of Richmond and Petersburgh, both of which have been a score of times, in the eyes of enthusiastic writers in Washington, certain to fall; and yet they have so far escaped us, simply by the occurrence from time to time of one or other of the various accidents which constitute the ordinary chances of war.

Probably the most hopeful indication at Atlanta at present is the enormous force of militia which, according to Southern accounts, the rebels are collecting at that place. "Militia" in Georgia means very old men, and sickly men, and very young boys; and such fighting material may be pronounced as worse than worthless, when opposed to such an army as SHERMAN'S. They are useless for attack in the open field; they defend works very feebly; they sicken and die very fast when exposed to the hardships of war, and they eat as much, and require as much food and ammunition as veterans of a hundred battles; and they are peculiarly liable to panic in action. We do not think much of our Northern militia, when embodied, like that of Pennsylvania, in the actual presence of the enemy; but bad as it is, it is a *corps d'élite*, compared to the unfortunates whom Gov. BROWN is now dragging to the fray.

The Niagara Mission.

Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, one of the Confederate gentlemen recently at Niagara Falls, declared in a letter to Mr. GREELEY that he and his associates were *not* empowered by the rebel Government to negotiate for peace. As nobody but that crazy-headed busy-body JEWETT had ever intimated that they were, Mr. CLAY'S assertion on this point must be deemed conclusive.

But Mr. CLAY in that same letter also declared that they were "*in the confidential employment of their Government.*" Such an acknowledgement as this must also be deemed true and conclusive. Now what was the "confidential" business on which these men were thus employed? What were they at Niagara for? With whom was their business to be transacted? If JEFF. DAVIS will not negotiate with our Government to whom does he send ambassadors?

It is not easy, of course, for outsiders to penetrate the mysteries of confidential diplomacy,—but we have very good and substantial reasons for believing that the mission of Messrs. CLAY & Co. was to the leaders of the Democratic party,—and that its object was to make arrangements for the Chicago Convention. We can venture to assert still further that Mr. CLAY brought with him from Richmond the draft of a Platform and Address to be adopted by that Convention, and that the special object of his Embassy was to arrange with the leaders of the Democratic party for its adoption:—and that the following planks are in that Platform, numbered as below:

5. The war to be prosecuted only to restore the *Union as it was*, and only in such manner, that no further detriment to slave property shall be effected.

6. All negro soldiers and seamen to be at once disarmed and degraded to menial service in the army and navy; and no additional negroes to be, on any pretence whatever, taken from their masters.

7. All negroes not having enjoyed actual freedom during the war, to be held permanently as slaves, and whether those who shall have enjoyed actual freedom during the war, shall be free, to be a legal question.

The following paragraphs are in the Address, which Mr. CLAY, being in the "confidential employment" of the rebel Government, has prepared for the Chicago Convention:

"Let all who are in favor of peace; of arresting the slaughter of our countrymen; of saving the country from bankruptcy and ruin; of securing food and raiment and good wages for the laboring classes of disappointing the enemies of Democratic and Republican Governments, who are rejoicing in the overthrow of their proudest monuments; of vindicating our capacity for self-government, arouse and maintain their principles, and effect their candidates."

* * * * * * * * *

"The stupid tyrant who now disgraces the chair of WASHINGTON and JACKSON could, any day, have peace and restoration of the Union; and would have them, only that he persists in the war merely to free the slaves."

The Convention may not literally adopt Mr. CLAY'S Platform and Address, but we predict it will do so substantially.

Mr. CLAY confesses to his Democratic friends that he is for *peace* and *disunion*; but, he says, "You cannot elect without a cry of war for the Union; but, once elected, we are friends, and can adjust matters somehow." He also says, "You will find some difficulty in proving that LINCOLN could, if he would, have peace and reunion, because DAVIS has not said so, and will not say so; but *you must assert it, and re-assert it, and stick to it, and it will pass as at least half proved.*"

This is the programme laid down for the Chicago Convention by men "in the confidential employment of the rebel Government." The Democratic leaders are expected to ratify it, and the Democratic masses are expected to swallow it. We shall in due time ascertain whether these expectations will or will not be fulfilled.

Amusements.

There are no changes to note at any of the theatres, with the exception of Wallack's. At this establishment a new play is produced to-night, called "Eveleen," in which a young artiste, Miss OLIVE LOGAN, makes her *début* as the heroine. The lady has previously served an apprenticeship to the stage, and according to the German fashion, has since traveled, and so matured her knowledge of art. Without intending to forestall public opinion, we may say that few artists on the stage have better qualifications for success than Miss LOGAN. Nature has been kindly to her in all the physical requirements of the profession, and much cultivation has, we hope, rendered her capable of using these advantages in the proper way. For particulars of the other places of amusement we refer to our advertising columns.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICANS.

Late advices from Mexico indicate that the empire of MAXIMILIAN I. is a *fait accompli*. Already the leading men of the Mexican people are becoming attached to the new dynasty. ALMONTE has consented to assume the portfolio of the State Department, and Gen. DOBLADO has perfectly acquiesced in the recent changes. This peaceful solution of the question, though perhaps unexpected so quickly, cannot, however, be regarded with surprise, for the Mexican people, having now for forty years suffered all the evils of a civil war, will gladly accept any Government which will give them peace. This consideration, added to the discreet personal bearing of MAXIMILIAN and his suite, is fast securing the confidence of the people. Should the acquiescence of the Mexicans become perfect in their new Government, it will perhaps become necessary to revise the popular notions of the Monroe Doctrine, which have seemed of late to depart from the original faith.

PROMOTION OF GEN. AVERILL.

Brig.-Gen. W. W. AVERILL has been brevetted a Major-General for distinguished services and gallant conduct in the late engagements in the Shenandoah Valley.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

The sentence of the court-martial cashiering Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has been approved by the President and promulgated. Surgeon J. K. BARNES, who for several months past has acted as head of that bureau, stands next in the line of promotion to fill the vacancy. Dr. BARNES has for many years fulfilled his official relations to the Government with eminent ability and success.

EXCESS OF PRISONERS IN OUR FAVOR.

The official lists in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, indicate that we hold an excess of rebel prisoners rising of 40,000 men.

ALLOWANCES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that in settling the clothing accounts of volunteers whose terms of service have been less than one year, they will be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service:

Three months	$23 97
Six months	35 22
Nine months	42 34

One hundred days' men to be placed on the same footing with three months' volunteers.

AN OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

Lieut. L. M. GARDNER, First California Calvary, has been reprimanded by general orders from the War Department, for addressing a letter to the State Department charging the Quartermaster's Bureau on the Pacific coast, in general terms, with fraud. A careful investigation, by a military court, has ascertained that the accusations were without any foundation whatever.

ORDER REVOKED.

So much of the order from the War Department as relieved Assistant Quartermaster-General SWOOPE from his present duty in Cincinnati, has been revoked.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Andrew J. Ball, K, Eighty-fourth New-York; Shadrach Brower, B, One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry; Wm. Lane, D, Second Artillery; Eber J. Swift, K, Twenty-second Cavalry; Reuben Wood, C, Eighty-eighth Infantry; Henry C. Sales, B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry; John J. Conklin, C, Ninetieth Infantry; Luke Crossley, H, Sixth Heavy Artillery; Thos. M Davis, H, Ninth Heavy Artillery; Michael Brady, D, Seventh Heavy Artillery.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rendered the following decisions yesterday:

Concerning the Internal Revenue Tax Imposed on the Gains of Insurance Companies.

The taxable gains of an insurance company to be considered in making return of dividend and surplus profit, and inserted as "net gains" in the space allotted upon blank form No. 65, are the *gross amount of receipts less the actual expenses and losses settled since prior dividend or addition made to surplus fund*, without regard to what are sometimes termed earned premiums.

When any portion of the premium is returned because the policy has not been used in full, or because, as in the case of a mutual insurance company, the amount of premium paid in proves to be in excess of the amount required to effect the insurance, the amount of premium so returned is not to be considered a dividend of profit within the meaning of the act.

All returns must be made before the local Assessor of Internal Revenue, or one of his assistants, and must in all respects conform to the foregoing.

Concerning the Monthly Tax on Capital and Banking-Houses.

The 110th section of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, imposes a tax upon the capital employed by public and private banking-houses beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

The actual working capital will be returned without regard to the amount specially authorized. Thus an institution which has acquired a surplus fund will justly consider that fund as a part of its taxable capital, and where, on the other hand, the authorized capital has been impaired by losses, the monthly return will be based upon the working capital remaining.

In making the deduction from the taxable capital which is authorized by law, the term "bonds" must be literally construed as covering only those Government Securities which are publicly known under such designation.

The following schedule will show what securities, and what only, are considered as "bonds" within the meaning of the act. It will be noticed that the interest upon each is payable in coin:

Rate of interest.	Issued under Act of—	Amount Outstanding July 31, 1864.	Principal Payable.	Interest Payable in Gold.
7 3-10	Sept. 9, 1850, (Texas Indemnity)	$2,003,000	Sept. 9, 1867	March 1 and Sept. 1.
6	Mar. 3, 1847	3,415,250	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	March 2, 1861, (Oregon War)	1,016,000	Jan. 1, 1865	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	20,000,000	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	July 17, 1861, and Feb. 8, 1862	7,022,000	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	June 14, 1864	26,000,000	Jan. 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	Feb. 25, 1862, 5-20's { Redeemable after 5 years	514,772,000	May 1, 1867	May 1 and Nov. 1.
6	Feb. 25, 1862, 5-20's { Redeemable after 5 years	74,758,400	May 1, 1870	May 1 and Nov. 1.
6	Mar. 3, 1864, 10-40's { Redeemable after 10 years	1,016,000	March 1, 1874	March 1 and Sept. 1.
6	March 2, 1861, (Oregon War)	20,000,000	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	42,706,200	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	July 17, 1861, and Feb. 8, 1862	510,756,000	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	June 14, 1864	80,081,450	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864	80,398,250	July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.
6	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864		July 1, 1881	Jan. 1 and July 1.

RELEASE OF A FEMALE PRISONER.

Mrs. WILLIAM KEY HOWARD, who has for several months past been confined in the Old Capitol Prison, was released yesterday unconditionally, by order of the President of the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

ENTITLED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF EXPORTATION.

The President, by proclamation, has declared Newport, Vermont, entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandize in bond to the British North American Province.

THE EXPORTATION OF ANTHRACITE FROM CANADA PROHIBITED.

The War Department has been officially informed that the Governor of Canada has prohibited the exportation of Anthracite coal from that Province in [illegible]

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Barbarism of the Union and Rebel Armies Compared.

LETTER TO JOHNESTEN COOKE, IN REPLY TO HIS LETTER TO EDWARD EVERETT.

SIR: In a recent number of the Richmond *Examiner*, I find a letter over the signature of "A Virginian," addressed to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. I think I cannot be mistaken in believing that you are the author of that letter. Before the war I knew the style and manner of every Virginian writer of note or promise; and no small part of their writings which they wished the world to see, or from which they hoped to gain either fame or money, came before me while in manuscript. From no one of these have I read more, and with more pleasure, than from JOHN ESTEN COOKE. No one seemed to me to possess so delicate a fancy or to be master of so graceful a style. There were always paragraphs in his communications which THACKERAY might have written. I find these characteristics in this letter to Mr. EVERETT. I do not think the last three years likely to have developed them in any other Virginian; and so I conclude that the "Virginian" who wrote the letter is yourself. That letter was copied into the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I avail myself of that medium for a reply.

Of Lower Brandon I know nothing, except from your letter. I presume that in quaint loveliness and genial hospitality it was all that you claim for it; that it furnished the original for those charming sketches of life and manners in the Old Dominion, which you never tired of writing or we of reading. I have no doubt that when Mr. EVERETT visited Virginia he was received at Lower Brandon with a cordiality not less than that which welcomed you when you visited New-York; that in his case, as well as in yours, host and guest felt that in offering and accepting hospitality, they were both receiving as well as giving honor. I think that you look back with sad memories upon those days of personal friendship, as well as upon those which followed, when pleasure and profit alike led you to send the choicest productions of your thought and fancy to those Northern journals, at which you now fling a gratuitous sneer, hardly in keeping with your amiable nature.

I presume also that Lower Brandon has been laid waste during the war. It is not the first or only case of the kind. If I had been asked four years ago to name the two Virginians who were most likely to achieve something more than a provincial literary reputation, I think I should have named JOHN ESTEN COOKE and DAVID H. STROTHER. STROTHER retained his loyalty to the Union; you did quite otherwise. Well, two and a half years ago, he was the possessor of a beautiful cottage at Berkely Springs, a place not unknown to you, while his father, JOHN STROTHER, was the proprietor of the hotel at the Springs. "Porte Crayon's" cottage was adorned with paintings, the work of his own cunning hand, the outgrowth of his fancy and observation. Early in January, 1862, a body of Confederate troops made a sudden dash upon the Springs. There was, I think, no resistance. Unmindful of how "the great Emathian conqueror bade spare the house of PINDARUS," these troops cut in pieces the paintings of "Porte Crayon," and burned his cottage. They took possession of the hotel in which the elder STROTHER lay upon a sick bed. They used his furniture for firewood, although the town was surrounded by forests, and finally went off, after plundering the place. The old man, noted for a generation for his noble character, died a week after in his wasted and outraged home. I shall not imitate your example by picking up from the filthy gutter of the Southern press vile epithets to designate the commander of the Confederate forces. They were led by THOMAS J. JACKSON, for whom you claim the character of a Christian hero. With him, as volunteer aid, came CHARLES J. FAULKNER, who had a few months before been United States Minister to France. Which do you think was the greater outrage, the breaking of the window-panes at Lower Brandon, or the mutilating the pictures at "Porte Crayon's" cottage?

And so Lower Brandon is now as desolate as "the Calypsos Isle of Blennerhassett." That, Sir, was an unfortunate allusion of yours. Was the proprietor of Lower Brandon the Blennerhassett of the modern Aaron Burr? Did he in his weakness and ambition suppose that the overthrow of a great nation was only another "Virginian Comedy;" that the Union might be set aside as easily as you fling down the scenes when the play is over? Treason may be a very gentlemanly crime, but those who undertake it should remember that it is a dangerous one. It is not well for any man to undertake to play treason.

You assure Mr. EVERETT that now "for the first time in the history of the world, have we seen a people pretending to be civilized, organizing expeditions for the pure and simple purpose of plunder and destruction, and instead of seeking to mitigate the miseries of a state of war, doing all they can to aggravate them." You of course mean it to be understood that this has been done by the Union and not by the Confederacy. It is quite possible that the Southern papers have not kept you well-informed as to the wanton destruction of property in the Confederate raids into West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri; nor of the murders and massacres of Union men in Tennessee. You probably had not seen Capt. SEMMES' account of the cruise of the *Alabama*, in which he tells how with a swift vessel fraudulently procured in England, manned with a crew of Englishmen raked up in the slums of Liverpool, and shipped under false pretences, he set forth on his cruise of pure destruction. You had not read how on the broad and peaceful ocean, by means of false colors, he lured within his grasp every American ship that came in sight; how he put the crews in irons and burnt every vessel, from the humble fishing-smack, or the poor whaler returning from a perilous three years' voyage, to the stately India merchantman. You had not read the fiendish exultation with which he speaks of strewing the ocean with Yankee merchandise, and lighting up the midnight sky with the blaze of burning vessels. You had not read this. I read it the very day on which I read your letter. You had not read SEMMES' own account, but you knew that in a few months he had in sheer wantonness destroyed more than sixty vessels; that there were more than a score, of which any one was of tenfold the value of Lower Brandon. And yet you talk of the wanton destruction of property.

But even if you knew nothing of all this, a few steps out of your usual path would have taken you to the Libby Prison and the other slaughter-pens at Richmond. There you might have seen strong men in the flush and strength of manhood starved to skeletons in a month. Is this your idea of "mitigating the miseries of a state of war?" But if your fine, poetic sensibilities prevented you from looking upon such misery which you had no power to alleviate, you certainly read, for your papers were full of it, of the wanton burning of Chambersburgh. Did it never occur to you that each of the honored homes there laid in ashes was dear to its inmates as were the lawn and halls of Lower Brandon to their dwellers?

But the courtly family of Lower Brandon, when they abandoned the estate, left the happy negroes behind them, although "they might easily enough have removed men, women and children from tide-water, and transported them into Middle Georgia for security, or sold them at immense prices, and invested the proceeds in cotton bonds." Did it not occur to you that in writing that sentence you were overthrowing the theory of the idyllic happiness of the negroes at Lower Brandon. Do you imagine that any man or woman, black or white, can be perfectly happy, knowing that at any moment he or she is liable to be "sold at immense prices, and the proceeds invested in cotton bonds?" Knowing also that the same fate will be the heritage of their children and children's children? If these black men had been white, you would have seen in the alacrity with which some of them abandoned their "comfortable cabins, *pot à feu*, and garden patch," something more than a childish longing for "sojer's clothes and military grandeur." Had the dainty possessors of Lower Brandon in successive generations done so little for their slaves, that you could not conceive the possibility that some of these dusky beings might really think it worth periling their lives in the effort to do away with a system by which they and theirs might at any moment be sold, "and the proceeds invested in cotton bonds?"

You speak of some special cases of outrage and violence. Let me ask you, Sir, upon what evidence? You are estopped from bringing in the testimony of the negroes, for by your own laws not one or all of them could bear legal testimony against a white man. Have you any witness to produce whose testimony would be admitted by yourself or your courts?

But be the evils and sufferings of the war what they may, they are all of your own making, yours and such men's as the owners of Lower Brandon. You sought by force and violence to destroy the Government, which alone rendered it possible that such a paradise as Lower Brandon could exist from generation to generation. The United States never sought the war. Who attacked Harper's Ferry? Who plundered the public property at Norfolk? Who assailed Fort Sumter? Who threatened the National Capital? Who did all these and a hundred other like acts before the Union struck a blow? You of Virginia, owners of Lower Brandon and the like, did it. You did it because you thought that by so doing you would perpetuate a system by which you might forever retain the power of sending your slaves to Middle Georgia, or selling them at immense prices to the cotton-planters of the Gulf and the sugar-growers of the Mississippi. And now if you find that you have flung yourselves between the upper and nether stones of that slowly grinding mill of the gods which yet grinds so very fine, you have only yourselves to thank for it.

Commending this bit of ethics to your serious meditation, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours most respectfully, AN AMERICAN.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Coast Defences—State Arsenal—Population and Taxes—Fort Hale—United States Draft Rendezvous—United States Hospital—Fire System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The visit of the pirate *Tallahassee* to our coast has reawakened an interest in the subject of our harbor defences. The Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound is probably the most wealthy and most thickly-populated of any equal length of coast in the country, excepting, of course, the vicinities of Boston and New-York, and yet it is entirely undefended, except at New-London, and any dashing cruiser could play havoc among its harbors, and put its cities under contribution, with a certainty of escape before assistance could be rendered from any naval or military station. At the last session of the Legislature efforts were made to establish a State Arsenal in New-Haven, from which the seaboard could speedily be supplied with arms, or steamers rapidly fitted out for sudden emergencies. It was shown then that more than one-half of the population of the State lived within twenty miles of the Long Island shore, and that the four shore counties paid considerably more than half the State and local taxes. The Senate almost unanimously voted to establish the arsenal here, but the House demurred, and finally the whole subject was continued to the next Session, when, if the rebel pirates do not burn us out in the mean time, we shall probably receive some degree of tardy protection. The Government has been appealed to in behalf of New-Haven, and has recognized the importance of defending its harbor, though no adequate appropriations have yet been made. Plans for five fortifications have been prepared, and work is now well progressed upon the east side of the harbor, where old Fort Hale has been demolished, and a new earthwork bearing the same name is nearly completed. It is an inclosed work at the water's edge, having two sea faces of about nine hundred feet each, surrounded by a deep ditch, and intended to mount eighteen guns. About one hundred and fifty men are now employed, and the guns will be mounted as soon as the Government chooses to furnish them.

The United States Draft Rendezvous for Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island is located at New-Haven, under the command of Col. ALBEMARLE CADY, of the 8th U. S. I. It has a fine location, on a point of level land formed by the confluence of two rivers, and affords comfortable quarters for 2,500 or 3,000 men. The grounds are neatly fenced and amply lighted, and there is an abundant provision of offices and quarters, principally erected from the "Post Fund," to which recaptured deserters have been unwilling contributors to very large amounts. There are now about six hundred recruits in camp waiting to be sent to the front—or to desert. The permanent guard of the post is two companies of the Veteran Corps.

The Knight United States General Hospital located here occupies extensive grounds, belonging to the Connecticut State Hospital, and accommodates seven or eight hundred patients. It is finely located, on high, airy land, in a well shaded lawn, and, with its permanent buildings and tents, occupies about five acres. It has a guard of a detachment from the Invalid Corps, and its patients are now principally from Connecticut. Dr. P. A. JEWETT is the Surgeon in charge, and his management has been very successful.

A serious fire occurred here this morning, involving the destruction of DURHAM & BOOTH's extensive carriage factory, and property to the value of $50,000, on which there was an insurance of less than $20,000. For two or three years New-Haven has been very fortunate in escaping from fire, and this good fortune has been attributed in part to the radical change it made in its Fire Department in 1862. Before that time it had eight hand engines and about four hundred volunteer firemen. It abolished the system, discharged the volunteer firemen, and sold the hand engines. Then it established, strictly paid department. It now has three steamers, each drawn by two horses, and attended by a hose cart, drawn by one horse, one hook and ladder truck, at present drawn by hand, and one independent hose company. The total number of men in the department is less than seventy, and they are all paid and all held to a strict accountability. The new system costs less than the old, and except in two large conflagrations this summer, the loss by fire in two years has been almost nothing. Would not the paid department system be worth trying in New-York? EUCLID.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 36 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

The Last Week.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

To Dentists.
A mechanical dentist wanted, to go West; good recommendations required as to moral character and skill. Apply, for two days, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 287, from 2 till 5 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

RYSEDORPH—GUIDICINI.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, ARTHUR RYSEDORPH, of Albany, and MARY L. GUIDICINI, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at No. 36 Irving-place, of paralysis, WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his residence.

KANE LODGE No. 454, F. AND A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to assemble at their Lodge Rooms, No. 454 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, WILLIAM M. ALLEN.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Master.
JAMES M. TIGHE, Secretary.

BANGS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 19, Mrs. SALLY, wife of Rev. HEMAN BANGS, aged 75 years.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Howe-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, ALFRED NICHOLAS BROWN, son of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 32 years.

BROWN.—On Friday, Aug. 19, EDWARD W. BROWN, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his father, James P. Brown, of Newburgh, and those of his father-in-law, John Todd, Sr., are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, No. 97 West 10th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BANKS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 19, at Tremont, Westchester County, JOSEPH BANKS, engineer, formerly of New-York, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Fitch-st. and Madison-av. The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M.; also Marion and Lilley Lodges.

COVEL.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, ADDIE LOUISA, second daughter of Wm. E. and Addie A. Covel, aged 2 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Jane-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, 23d inst.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commander JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GIBSON.—In Bermuda, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, of yellow fever, GEORGE GRUNDY GIBSON, son of the late George Gibson, of Baltimore.

GREER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, AGNES, daughter of the late Samuel J. and Margaret Greer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert S. Downs, No. 57 North Oxford-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

GUION.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, Mrs. T. GUION, relict of the late James Guion, of Bedford, Westchester County, in the 79th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at Bedford on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—On Friday, Aug. 19, LIZZIE A. KELLY, youngest daughter of the late James Kelly.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Kelly, and brother-in-law, James Furey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 22d inst., from No. 349 West 34th-st.

LIVINGSTON.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, of cholera infantum, WILSON BELL, infant son of Robert and Emilie M. Livingston, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOUNSBURY.—At Norwalk, Conn., JOHN F. LOUNSBURY, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, LILLIE COX, only child of Walsingham A. and Annie M. Miller, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. W. Crane, corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs.

PLATT.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 21, at the residence of his son, Frederic L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, FREDERIC PLATT, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PEMBERTON.—On Friday, Aug. 19, JULIETTA J. BROWN, wife of Capt. Henry V. Pemberton, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 89 Prince-st.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to assemble at the rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH BANKS. A. A. VALENTINE, M.

SIDELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, suddenly, WM. HENRY, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

STEBBINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, BIRD, daughter of Charles M. and Mora Stebbins, aged 18 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., at No. 28 East 35th-st.

SCANTLEBURY.—On board Mississippi steamer *W. R. Arthur*, on Monday, Aug. 1, near the mouth of the White River, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. THOMAS SCANTLEBURY, 65th U. S. Colored Infantry, formerly of New-York, and latterly of Minnesota.

TALMAN.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TENNEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Amos Tenney, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 77 Madison-av., without further notice.

THORNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, CATHARINE, widow of Stephen S. Thorne, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Grove-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—At Powerville, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, THOMAS C. WILLIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, after a short illness, AMOS L. WHITE, aged 27 years.

His remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

☞ Monmouth and Red Bank papers please copy.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless
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BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I, Aug. 18, 1864.

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Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
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NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
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WM. B. BRADBURY.

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A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.
The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
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They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
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They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
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Black, White and Red, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Four and Five Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION meets on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at Lamartine Hall, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
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No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials. none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL, Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000. FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES. SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS, NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of smaller amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 119 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND 6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-Thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by mail, express or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL, Assistant Treasurer U. S. Ad. Interest.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

$18,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows; 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 257, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 06.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of TIFFT, WHITING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. C. TIFFT retires from the concern, and the remaining partners will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore under the name of WHITING, COWAN & BOWEN. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

ATTLEBOROUGH, July 16, 1864.
A. C. TIFFT,
W. D. WHITING,
W. M. COWAN,
S. BOWEN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 108 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¼ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$7,000—FINE RESIDENCE, 2½-story. 13 rooms, good outbuildings, all in order; 15 acres excellent land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; finely located, near Sing-Sing; a bargain; 30 acres more land if desired; also farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000, all localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs. Inquire of J KIRBY, builder, Gates-av. near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE THREE-story and attic house, with four full lots of ground, No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court, Brooklyn; house 38 feet wide, has all the improvements. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

A FINE LOT ON FIRST-PLACE, BEtween Clinton and Henry-sts., Brooklyn, 30⅛x133⅓ feet, also 54x133⅓ feet on Second-place, between Clinton and Henry-sts., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order; choice location, near 5th-av., above 34th-st.; a bargain; others $8,000 to $35,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT CRUGAR'S Station, at a bargain, to close an estate; 173 acres; houses, barn, orchard, &c.; valuable bed of front brick clay. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR Sale in 17th-st., near Union-square.—Full size, four stories, modern, in good order, and well furnished. Rent to a private family only $2,700 to May 1. Price for the house and lot and furniture, $28,000. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST 34th-st., to a small family. Furniture and house quite new. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, at Yonkers, or in the vicinity. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address, "W.," box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City; not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SYMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS, WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town west, south or east; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate, in any city but New-York, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN residing in a Western city, of middle age, and large business acquaintance, &c., would like the agency of some really meritorious article, which he would undertake to introduce through the West and in Canada. No patent rights or patent medicines considered. Address, until Thursday next, E. E. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR BRYAN'S patent improvement in "Truss pads." The application of this valuable improvement will secure the entire trade to any manufacturer. Apply immediately to SNYDER & WALTER, 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A first-class grocery-store, doing a heavy and paying business, located in a first-class neighborhood; a rare chance for any person wishing to go into business. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER, Wholesale Paper Warehouse, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED AS VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES. FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have re-commenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 30th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums.

Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

Agents allowed 10 per cent.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.

MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington), Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 86 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: Superb solid rosewood parlor suites in brocades, brocatelle, moquet, and reps; black walnut do in various coverings; library and dining-room suites, buffets, extension-tables, book-cases, wardrobes, very superb chamber suites of various styles, hall furniture, lounges, &c. Goods purchased at this sale can be packed for shipping at cost.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 279 Broadway, on four months' credit, LARGE, ATTRACTIVE and SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH DRY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO., all fresh GOODS JUST LANDED, and have not yet been exhibited at private sale.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., for the bones made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 8, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

Bauges & Son, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR, Administrators.
May 2-law6m.Mo WM. H. TAYLOR.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 398 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEhold furniture, as good as new—in use only since the middle of May. For sale at a low figure. Inquire of R. H. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., near 18th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE..............(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.........Aug. 27
ETNA..................SATURDAY.........Sept. 3
EDINBURGH.............SATURDAY.........Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN..........................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA..................Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....................Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA......................Saturday, Oct. 8.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.............................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.—These mechanical horses, propelled by the weight of the rider, delight every boy and girl that sees one, as well as interest the older folks. They are just the thing for fun in the country at this season, and suited for out-door exercise all the year round. They are worth the money. Call and take a ride. The invalid's traveling-chairs, for house or out-door use. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway, above Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2.20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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ECSTATIC LAUGHTER, TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE
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GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
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THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
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GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
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Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler.............Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dasnall...............Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace.....................Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maldano (on this occasion).Miss Fanny Morant
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The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Stage Manager..............Mr. J. G. Hanley.

In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances, they will be repeated MONDAY, the 22d,
and
EVERY NIGHT,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
appearing in his two great comic roles of
MAJOR DE BOOT,
in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
COUSIN JOE,
in
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,

assisted by Mmes. F. S. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Mary Carr, Chester, Miss Fanny Kestege, Messrs Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Eberle, Parks, &c. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a variety of favorable and original music. Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing the following flattering opinions of the press:

From the New-York Herald.

This favorite theatre reopened last evening, with Mr. J. S. Clarke as the Summer star. There was a very large audience, and a very great deal of good hearty laughter. On the whole, the entertainment was light, pleasant, summery, and just the thing for the audience. We have rarely seen more emphatic smiles, or heard more decided guffaws.

From the Daily Times.

It is only necessary to enter the lobby of the Winter Garden to see at once that the theatre has fallen into liberal and tasteful hands. The walls and ceilings have been beautifully frescoed, and present a remarkably elegant and bright appearance. There is a vein of profit in the temptation of such a gay and airy entrance. What buzzing cit, on pleasure bent, could be expected to resist the allurements of a trap so exquisitely gilded. The dress circle, which used to be decorated with huge funeral masses of artificial flowers, has now been sketched into panels, neatly bordered with frescal chromes, and rather surprisingly ornamented with portraits of male and female stage celebrities. The panels of the upper circles are embellished with centres of well painted flowers, and abundant glittering brightens all the "knobby places," wherever they show themselves. The proscenium has been neatly burnished, and maintains its good odor as a neat architectural effort. Groups of characters from Shakespeare's plays disport themselves on the proscenium arch. They are sketchy and unimportant, being yet unfinished. Finally, the aisles are nicely carpeted, and the stage has been provided with a new baize curtain and the house thoroughly lighted; and the manager says that he intends to bring out many American plays and to have one of the best companies in the metropolis, stock, and generally to restore the reputation of the Winter Garden.

The opening performances last evening introduced us to Mr. J. S. Clarke, who made his *rentrée* in the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and in the farce of the "Rough Diamond." The first piece has been played with success at Wallack's, and the second is an old favorite. Mr. Clarke's De Boots is one of the most finished comic performances we have ever seen. It is the complete realization of the timid, but blustering Major; the hen-pecked swaggerer, who assumes a military air because his godfathers and godmothers gave him the name of Wellington. Every detail of the character is perfect, the walk, the look, the spasmodic stiffening of the spine, the ultimate and inevitable collapse. These shades of comic personality, although wonderfully distinct, and involving a never-ending amount of business, are blended with consummate ability into a consistent whole. We are confident that no other actor on the stage could present a character so broad, and yet so unexceptionably free from the faintest trait of vulgarity or even of buffoonery. We need scarcely add that Mr. Clarke was received with great favor, kept the house in a roar of laughter, and was recalled before the curtain. The piece is an excellent one. The dialogue is frequently brilliant, and contained many home thrusts of a domestic sort that never fail to tell on an audience. All the parts were ably rendered. Mr. Chas. Walcot was the Felix, and, excepting a little uneasy demonstrativeness, which may be ascribed to the anxieties of a first night, gave abundant evidence of vast and praiseworthy improvements. Mr. A. H. Davenport's Icebrook was good, and the part was well dressed. The Mrs. Swansdown of Mrs. Sedley Brown introduced that talented lady to the frequenters of the Winter Garden. The part is not exactly suited to her powers, but it was charmingly rendered. Mrs. Chanfrau, as the wife of Felix, looked delightful, as she always does, and acted with spirit. Miss Mary Carr was extremely strong as the Mrs. Major de Boots. The stage appointments are not yet what they will be, but the hand of improvement is already noticeable in them. Altogether we have no recollection of a more satisfactory or successful first night. We must not forget to add that a fine orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, contributed very materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

From the Tribune.

The opening of this theatre for the season, last evening, was in every way auspicious. The audience was uncommonly large and brilliant, and the performance was unquestionably one of the best that has been witnessed for years. It is a rare satisfaction to see a delightfully written comedy like "Everybody's Friend" in all respects so charmingly represented. Mr. John S. Clarke appeared, for the first time in New-York, as Major de Boots, and achieved a success fully equal to that of Toodles, which has hitherto been his strongest part. It is impossible to speak too cordially of the broad artistic humor which Mr. Clarke throws into this character. It is a perfect masterpiece of comic effect, and overflows with such dexterities of drollery and ingenious mirth-provoking devices as to give the audience no release from laughter during the entire time of his appearance upon the scene. The other parts of the piece were cleverly represented by the artists to whom they were confided. Mr. Walcot played Felix Featherly with much spirit, and showed a very decided improvement in his style of acting since his last appearance here. The farce of the Rough Diamond concluded the entertainment, Mr. Clarke presenting a capital Cousin Joe, and Mrs. Sedley Brown appearing as Margery, the character in which she made her debut at the same theatre two years ago. The bill of last night is to be repeated this evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4.

Lessee and Manager..........................Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY,
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the engagement of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and the very
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday next, Aug. 27,
in the height of its
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT CAREER.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22,
will be presented the thrilling drama, written by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
MISS WESTERN,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 29, when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
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FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.

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commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

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with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS.
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

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THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
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One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
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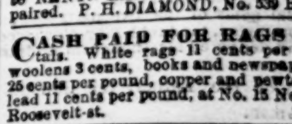

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW & BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

TO SURGEONS.—FOR SALE, A CASE OF Surgical Instruments, together with a pocket set complete, London make, cheap. Apply at No. 109 John-st.

INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Inaugural Address of the Archbishop.

The installation of the Right Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of New-York, took place yesterday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott-street. It was attended with imposing ceremonies, and exceeded, in the grandeur of the pageant, any similar occasion in the United States. Since the installation of the late Archbishop HUGHES, who was the first Prelate elevated to the Archiepiscopate office in New-York, the Catholic community have largely increased in numbers and position, and the public mind was excited in just expectation of unprecedented splendor in the ceremony.

As the Cathedral was not sufficient to have held the tenth of those who would seek admittance, a resort was had to the issuing of tickets, first to the pewholders, and they being provided for, next to other citizens and their families. The demand for tickets was beyond all precedent. Large amounts were offered to the fortunate recipients of cards for their privilege; but so far as heard, none changed hands for pecuniary considerations. To insure the presence of order, Superintendent KENNEDY detailed Inspector CARPENTER with 300 members of the police, most of whom were stationed in Prince, Mott and Mulberry streets, to keep the space open for the procession to move from the Archiepiscopal residence, in Mulberry street, opposite the western end of the Cathedral, down Mulberry to Prince, through Prince to Mott, and up Mott to the main entrance of the Cathedral. But the rain, which began to fall about 9 in the morning, became soon so copious that it was determined to dispense with the procession in the street.

At half past nine o'clock the doors of the Cathedral on Mulberry-street were opened, and soon the congregation began to throng within. The clergy only were admitted by the Mott-street entrance. By an admirable arrangement, each ticket was numbered with that of a particular pew, and no pew had a greater number of tickets issued than its fair complement. Long before the ceremony commenced every seat was filled, and chairs were placed in the north aisle, and were occupied. A large number of others were in the vestibule, patiently awaiting the movement of the procession, which was to pass through the south and center aisles to the sanctuary, that they, too, might be admitted to chairs in other aisles.

No decoration or ornamentation had been resorted to for the occasion within the Cathedral, further than a tasteful and profuse exhibition of floral columns about the altar.

No pains had been spared to make the music worthy of the occasion. It was grand and impressive, and in all respects fully up to the requirements of high musical art. The whole was arranged under the direction of Mr. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDTS, the organist of the Cathedral, and who is well-known as one of the most talented and skilful of our resident performers and composers. The music of the Grand Pontifical High Mass, which was sung, was composed for the occasion by Mr. SCHMIDTS, and was replete with splendid artistic effects. It was fortunate in having the presence of a quintette of solo artists capable of giving superior expression to the productions of the composer. The principal solo performers were Madame CHOMI, soprano; Madame PAULITZ, contralto; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, tenor; Mr. URCHS, barritone, and Mr. REMI, basso. These were sustained by a well-schooled and talented chorus.

At 7½ o'clock a voluntary was performed on the organ, as the procession was forming in the sacrista. The satin canopy, embroidered with gold, which was to be borne over the Archbishop elect as he moved in the procession, was placed at the western extremity of the south aisle. Soon after the procession moved from the sacrista through the south aisle to the Mott-street entrance, thence into the main vestibule and through the centre aisle to the sanctuary.

The following was the order of the procession:

Rev. Father MCNIERNEY, Master of Ceremonies.
The Processional Cross-bearer.
Twenty Acolytes.
Fifty priests of the diocese without vestments.
Sixty priests of the diocese in vestments and chanting the Invocation.
Six bishops as follows:
Right Reverend Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn.
Right Reverend Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo.
Right Reverend Bishop BAILEY, of Newark.
Right Reverend Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston.
Right Reverend Bishop DE GUSBRIAND, of Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop BACON, of Portland.
The Most Reverend Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore.
The Archbishop of New-York and the canopy.

The Archbishop elect was conducted to his throne. The bishops and many of the clergy took seats within the sanctuary. Others were seated without the railing.

The choir then sang in Latin the *Te Deum*, as follows:

We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting.
To Thee all angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the powers therein.
To Thee cherubim and seraphim continually do cry;
Holy, Holy, holy; Lord God of Sabaoth.
Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory.
The glorious choir of the Apostles praise Thee.
The admirable company of the Prophets praise Thee.
The white-robed army of Martyrs praise Thee.
The holy church throughout all the world doth acknowledge thee.
The Father of an infinite majesty.
The adorable, true, and only son.
Also, the Holy Ghost, the comforter.
Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ.
Thou art the everlasting son of the Father.
When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, thou didst abhor the Virgin's womb.
When thou hadst overcome the sting of death, thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers.
Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.
We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge.
We pray thee, therefore, help thy servants whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood.
Make them to be numbered with thy saints in glory everlasting.
O. Lord! save thy people and bless thine inheritance.
Govern them, and lift them up forever.
Day by day we magnify thee.
And we praise thy name forever; yea, forever and ever.
Vouchsafe, O Lord, this day to keep us without sin.
O. Lord! have mercy upon us; have mercy upon us.
O, Lord! let thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in thee.

The music to which the *Te Deum* was sung, was that of CACCIO. It was sung with great feeling and effect.

The prelates and clergy next came forward in their order, and performed the ceremony of kissing the ring of the Archbishop elect.

This was followed by the Papal Benediction, delivered by the Archbishop, after which he again took his seat.

Grand Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated, Right Rev. Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, officiating as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father CONROY, of Albany, and PRESTON, of New-York; Rev. Fathers MAGUIRE and MCSWEENEY acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Father QUINN as Assistant Priest.

The music of the mass has already been alluded to in general terms. The "Kyrie Elison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Gratius Aginus," "Domine Deus," "Qui Tallis," and the "Spiritu Santu" and "Amen," were the finest musical gems of the two parts first sung. These being completed, the Archbishop elect ascended the pulpit and delivered his Inaugural Address as follows:

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Pax Vobis cum—Peace be to you.

BELOVED BRETHREN OF THE PRELACY, CLERGY AND LAITY: In what words can I better present to you my warmest and sincerest greetings, on this occasion so full of solemn and sacred interest to us all, than those coming from the lips of our blessed Lord and Saviour himself, "Peace be to you." This was the gentle salutation which he addressed to his apostles on his first appearance among them after his Resurrection. These were the words in which he sought to allay their fears, to dispel their anxieties and doubts, to rally their courage and to revive their drooping confidence and hopes. It was their first joyful meeting after the sorrows of Calvary, and doubtless at that moment his divine heart was overflowing with tenderness and love to all of them. Doubtless he much desired to give them a full and earnest assurance of the sentiments of affection, of kindness and of good will which filled his breast. Yet the exuberance of his emotions seemed to find no other utterance, than in those few simple words, "Peace be with you." That comprehended all.

Now, beloved brethren, on this day, when I appear before you for the first time in the new and changed relations, as Bishop and pastor of your souls; now, at our first meeting since great sorrows have overtaken us; now, since, for me at least, the painful sacrifice of separation from a diocese, and from a clergy, and from a laity whom I have so long fondly cherished, is consumated, and a new alliance made and confirmed by the holiest and highest sanction, is this day solemnly ratified; now, that from henceforth, until the end, our sympathies are to become so closely intertwined and interwoven, our spiritual interests so nearly blended and linked together, our destinies, it may be even for time and for eternity, so intimately united, what could I more desire than to pour out to you, if it were possible, the whole abundance of my heart, to speak to you words of encouragement and hope—to wish for you every blessing and every goodness? And will I not have said it all when I repeat the words of our blessed Lord, *pax vobis cum*—peace be with you—a peace indeed, not such as the world gives or such as the world can take away, but the peace of God which passeth all understanding—the peace which endureth forever.

It has been with you, beloved brethren, even as it was with the Apostles of old, that your hearts were sad and troubled. A Prelate, whom you revered so highly, a Father, whom you loved so long and so well, was taken from you. The joy of your lives and the pride of your hearts was departed; a shadow was left upon your path and you, felt that you were left orphans. Here too, a shining light of the sanctuary was extinguished. Holy of Holies was encompassed with the gloom of mourning. This Church and the See of New-Yoak sat widowed and desolate, for her great Archbishop was no more. But now we see this changed. She is holding a high festival—a high and even joyous festival—for she has come around with her appearance altered. The garments of her widowhood are laid aside. What celebrates this day, even as with the greatest pomp and splendor, but new and other nuptials? She receives another spouse; and in receiving to herself a spouse she gives to you another father. She bids you, too, to lift up your heads in confidence and hope. She, too, salutes you with sweet and pleasant words of peace, and from the altar has already said *pax vobis cum*—peace be with you.

But the father who has stepped into the place comes to you this day, knowing full well that, although he may occupy it, he never can fill the seat that has been left vacant. Still less can he fill the void that has been created in your hearts. He knows full well that he cannot bring to you the same high gifts and endowments; neither the same great head, nor the same force and ascendancy of character, nor the same wisdom of administration, nor the same commanding power of eloquence. All he can bring to you is a heart full of paternal tenderness—full of devotion to your spiritual welfare; full of solicitude for all your best and dearest interests, the sanctification and salvation of your immortal souls. For oh, brethren, "what will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" So then, it is for me, especially in this hour, conscious of my own insufficiency, to ask a return of the peaceful salutations from yourselves. There is no heart that at this moment stands so much in need of sympathy and encouragement as my own, for I cannot conceal from you the anxieties, the solicitudes and cares which already oppress me. I would that the task had fallen to some one more worthy—that some one had been chosen who could better reflect the dignity and the lustre which so long adorned that arch-Episcopal throne; some one more deserving of the exalted honor, with shoulders stronger to bear the heavy yet sacred burden. As it is, I have bowed my head in submission, simply to the will of him, in whose voice I recognize no other than the voice of Peter, and in the voice of Peter I hear and acknowledge the voice of Christ. I come with the prayer of Solomon on my lips:

"Thou hast been merciful, O Lord, unto David my father, as he walked before Thee in truth and justice, and with an upright heart; and now Thou hast placed me, thy servant, in his stead, and lo! I am but a child, and know not how to go out or how to come in. I am in the midst of the people, whom Thou hast given to me; an immense people, that cannot be numbered or counted for their multitude. Give, therefore, O Lord, to thy servant an understanding and matured heart to discern between good and evil; give to him wisdom from the throne of Thy majesty above; give him wisdom that it may walk and abide with him, and may teach him all that is pleasing and acceptable in Thy sight."

And it is in the spirit of faith and confidence in them to whom we appeal, that we find courage and strength. Does not faith teach us, and has not the whole history of the Church confirmed it from the beginning, that God is oftentimes pleased to employ the simplest and feeblest instruments for the accomplishment of His wise and gracious designs? Has He not raised up the poor and needy of the earth and seated them with the Princes, even with the Princes of His people? Has He not chosen the weak things to confound the strong, and the simple things to confound the proud, and the little things, the mean things, and the things that are not, that they may confound the things that are, that no flesh may glory in his sight? Has He not said, "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you. Go not to teach your own doctrines, but to teach whatever I have commanded you—not to do your own will, but to do mine—to carry through the work which I have intrusted to you. Go and teach men to observe all things that I have commanded you, for lo! I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." What, then, if men have fallen into error? Is He not able from the stones of the earth to raise up children to Abraham? What though the Pope himself dies, as he must in the course of human nature? Have we not His own beautiful words, "I may die, but Peter lives"? The man dies, but the Vicar of Christ still lives. Bishops may die; priests may die; the Apostles and teachers of the Church, great in their day, may die, yet the Church remains, her Hierarchy remains, her priesthood remains, her sacraments remain, her altar and sacrifices remain, her infallible authority remains, her immortal life and durability remain.

Human institutions may change and even perish; the Church changes not—her constitution is divine. She is in the world, but not of the world. She is in the world, yet neither flatters its caprices nor fears its frown. She is here in good report and in evil report, in honor and dishonor, in affliction and joy, in humiliation and in trial—she is here, ever calmly, courageously and confidently pursuing her way, and fulfilling her mission—a mission of truth, of mercy, and of peace. So has it been from the day of her foundation, and so will it be to the end. The world itself may pass away, but she will survive. She will survive its ruin, for her true home is not here—it is in Eternity.

We find consolation, also, in the assurance that our insufficiency will be supplied by the counsels of greater experience and of maturer wisdom, which will be sought, and undoubtedly will be freely given, by our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy, especially in this great Province. The earnest of this is already given in the alacrity with which they have presented themselves here at this ceremony, to do us honor and to do you honor also; and for this I may be permitted, in your name and in my own, to return them my most sincere and grateful thanks. And thanks, also, to the illustrious Archbishop of Baltimore, who has condescended to honor and to grace this festival by his presence; thanks to him from me and you also.

But it is to you, brethren of the clergy, that I must turn especially for confidence, and for support, and for courage. You are the right arm of the Episcopacy, and its strength. You are the auxiliaries and coöperators with the Bishop in the great work of the ministry of God's Church. Your duty is to bear the heat and burden of the day—every day and night, and at all times and in all seasons to serve your brethren, going with alacrity wherever there is a poor sinner to be consoled and a poor soul to be saved. You are not strangers to your new Bishop, and he is not a stranger to you. He already knows your tried fidelity and zeal, and he only asks of you this day that confidence in him and that respect which you have shown for his predecessor.

"How sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to live together in unity, and it is this mutual confidence and respect which insures and maintains unity. And in that unity we cannot fear that we shall not find strength; we shall find consolation; we shall find glory; we shall find peace. Separated from that unity, you are but as lifeless branches that can bring forth no good fruit. Separated from that unity you cannot hope effectually to resist the doctrines, the seductive errors and beliefs that everywhere abound at this day. Without that unity, in a word, you can hardly hope to hold your footing in the torrent which is sweeping along so fearfully and so furiously, hurrying thousands and thousands of souls into the fell abyss of infidelity, of irreligion, of skepticism, of doubt and of despair. A great inheritance has been given to us. He who has gone before has done much—has built up the church in this diocese and in this State. Through our zeal and faithfulness we must see to it that that inheritance shall not fail in our hands. We must see to it that it be transmitted not only unimpaired, but increased and multiplied, to our successor. We must see that what has been done shall still be preserved. Institutions already erected we must sustain, and the foundations, broad and deep, that have been laid we must build up. We must continue the work. We must go on improving, increasing and adding to the members of our laity—adding to our charitable and religious institutions. We must go on, courageously laboring in the cause of God, and to add to the honor and glory of His immortal church.

To you, lastly, brethren of the laity, let me address a few concluding words. You will bear with me if I say that among you I do not feel that I come as a stranger. I am returning to friends—many, very many of whom I have known before, who have enjoyed my respect and my esteem, and from whom I hope I have some little return. I am returning to scenes which are dear and familiar to me. It is here that upon my boyish head the good Bishop CONNELLY laid his hand and blessed me. It was here that the venerable Bishop DUBOIS raised me to the dignity of the Holy priesthood. It was at the altar of this Cathedral that I celebrated my first mass. It was at that altar I knelt to receive at the hands of my illustrious predecessor the consecration which made me his coadjutor; and if I have been separated from you for a time, I am called back to continue his work, and will I not find the same willing hands, the same cheerful hearts, the same unity of Catholic faith and Catholic piety that will cheer, assist, and carry me onward? I do not, I cannot doubt it, brethren, what I said about the unity of the clergy applies with equal force to you. It is that unity of laity with pastor, of pastor with bishop, of bishop with the great supreme head of the Church, of Him with Peter, and through Peter with Christ, which is to hold us together as one great and immortal Church. Let us return thanks to God who has made us the children thereof. Let us beg of Him that He will be true to its teachings, that we may be faithful, and that through Him we may secure hope to be led to the Kingdom of Heaven.

Now, having been sent to bless, it is necessary that I should call down a blessing from Him, the Father of Light, from whom every good and perfect gift descends. Bless, O, Lord? bless the bishop; bless the clergy, and bless the people; bless the pastor, and bless his flock; bless the pastor that he may guide his flock in the ways of truth, and justice, and righteousness; bless the clergy, that they may be the ornament and the glory of their sanctuary—that they be to their bishop his joy and his crown; bless the religious communities spread throughout this diocese, that the blessings which they are distributing to others may the more and more abound on every side; bless fathers and mothers; bless sons and daughters; bless the young and bless the old; bless the poor and bless the rich; bless the sick and the infirm as well as those who are in vigor of life and health; bless the magistrate and bless the citizen; bless the soldier and bless the civilian; bless this province and bless this diocese; bless this City and bless us all, O Lord, for we have need of thy blessing.

And thou, O glorious and immaculate Virgin, Mother of our God, it is under thy protection that we seek to place ourselves. It is under thy auspices that we confidently trust ourselves to begin the task committed to us on this day. The church throughout the world celebrates with joy and pomp the glories of thy assumption. Watch over us—protect us from evil, shield us from all danger, and conduct us to the kingdom of thy son.

And thou, too, glorious Apostle and patron of this cathedral—glorious St. Patrick, whose name is so dear to so many thousands and thousands of faithful hearts, whose name is a synonym of unshrinking faith, of generous devotedness, of heroic courage. Thou, too, bless thy people, make them worthy of that faith which they have inherited from thee. Let them never bring disgrace upon thy immortality or dishonor on thy name. Bless them and pray for them.

Pray for us all, ye holy prelates, martyrs, priests and saints of God, that immitating your example and walking in your footsteps here, we may one day be brought to a participation in the glory and in the joy and in the everlasting peace which is yours in heaven for all time.

The address being concluded, the celebration of mass was resumed.

The "Credo in Unum," "Deum de Deo," "Et in Carnatus," "Et Resurrexit," "Et Unum Sanctum," "Et Vitum Venturi" and "Agnus Dei," were the finest portions sung, and were listened to with the most profound silence.

After the *offertory*, the Vicar-General, Rev. Dr. STARRS, tendered the thanks to the Archbishop of Baltimore and the other prelates, for their presence; also to the press for their kind attention, and to the police for their efforts in keeping the proceedings orderly without.

The *Jubilate* was sung after the Mass, and after benediction the congregation separated.

Archbishop McCloskey.

ADDRESS FROM THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 16.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will be installed in his new office next Sunday. Before his departure from Albany he was entertained by his clergy, at the residence of the Very Rev. J. J. CONROY. Some seventy were present on the occasion. Father JOHN MCMENOMY, in a few brief and eloquent words, explained the desire all had to meet the Bishop once more. He concluded by calling on the Very Rev. J. J. CONROY to read the address expressive of the feeling of the clergy toward their Bishop. The address, which was quite long, was signed by over seventy priests.

The Archbishop returned thanks in a few remarks, impressed with warm emotions. He spoke of the love and devotedness he had always experienced from his clergy; of their great zeal in the cause of religion, and of their coöperation with him in every work undertaken for the honor and glory of God. It was no desire of his to go from among them with whom he had been so happy, and from whom he had ever received such consolation. It was the voice of the Holy Father that called him to Albany seventeen years ago—the same authority now designated another field of labor. To him it was the voice of God—and though he had hoped to spend the remainder of his days among them, he must obey; but he felt he was not to be entirely separated from them.

He had spent in Albany seventeen years, the best of his existence. There were few remaining to him, and the remnant had to be given elsewhere. But those years had been cheered by the coöperation of these his friends. They had sustained him as priests sustain their bishop. He left them not from choice, but from a spirit of obedience. What was his loss was their gain. Another, with greater energy and new zeal, would take his place and renew his work. The See of Rome had given him the privilege of naming an administrator of the Diocese, with power ordinary and extraordinary, (Rev. Father CONROY,) and to him they will look until their bishop was appointed. Who he may be he could not say. The Holy Father alone conferred this position.

He spoke of the affairs of the diocese—of the seminary, and of the prosperous condition which their zeal, under the providence of God, had secured for the Church in Albany.

The gifts which the clergy have prepared for the Bishop are beautiful and appropriate. They consist of the Portrait, an Archiepiscopal cross and ring. The contributions for the purpose, which were promptly made, amounted to over $4,000.

There have been many other tributes of private friendship, and of duty, to the distinguished Prelate. But this one—spontaneous, and prompted by the hearts of his affectionate disciples, must have been the most grateful of all.

Brutal Murder.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS OWN SON.

An old man, named FREDERICK NEWTON, residing in Madison-st., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, was beaten so seriously by his son RICHARD NEWTON, on Saturday night, that he died from the effects of his wounds at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. There were a number of conflicting stories in regard to the melancholy affair, and it was almost impossible to obtain a correct account yesterday. It was well known that the father and son had been upon rather bad terms, and it is reported that while under the influence of liquor on Saturday evening, he went to the apartments of his son and smashed his door down; in fact, this is the statement which the accused made after his arrest by Officer WILLMARTH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon. He contends that the old man created the affray, and struck him on the head after breaking in his door. He then seized a laborer's shovel and dealt the old man a blow on the top of his head, knocking him down in the hall-way. He then went out and made a charge to the police against the old man, of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and an officer took him in a senseless condition to the Forty-ninth Precinct Station, under the impression that he was stupid from the effects of liquor. The accused of course went off rejoicing at, as he thought, getting rid of the deceased so easily. Capt. WADDY, as is his habit, examined the old man, and found that he was bleeding from the wound on his head. He sent for Dr. WOODRUFF, who was near at hand, and had the wounds dressed. During the night, however, the deceased grew worse, and the Captain again sent for the Doctor. A further examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured, and that he had a congestion of the brain. He was then sent to the City Hospital, where he was examined by Dr. COCHRANE and the Hospital physicians, who stated that it was impossible for him to survive more than a few hours. The deceased died in four hours after. Officers were immediately sent in search of the accused, and he was arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation to be held by Coroner NORRIS this afternoon.

West Point Nominee.

Hon. S. B. GARVIN, Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO, DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., President of the Board of Education, and S. G. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent of Schools, will act as judges to select a nominee for the West Point Academy, to be appointed by Hon. ANSON HERRICK, of the Ninth Congressional District. Competition will be open for all public school and free academy boys in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The examination will take place at the Hall of the Board of Education, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday; the appointee to report at West Point on Saturday.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING—An unknown man, in attempting to get on board the Staten Island boat last evening, missed his footing, and fell into the water, when Mr. JEREMIAH REARDON, better known as "Baily Gotton," plunged in after him, and succeeded in keeping him above water until other assistance was rendered; they were both taken on board the boat in an almost exhausted condition.

A POLICEMAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—THE CORONER NOTIFIED TO HOLD AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer O'BRIEN of the Nineteenth Precinct, while patroling his beat, saw a man named JOHN RILEY, who is a fugitive from justice, he having escaped some months since from the officials, after having been indicted as one of the ringleaders in the riots of July last. O'BRIEN followed RILEY into a liquor store at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street. There the policeman undertook to arrest him, when the latter suddenly drew a pistol and shot O'BRIEN in the forehead, inflicting a serious, and, it is feared, fatal wound. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, and the Coroner notified to hold an ante-mortem examination. RILEY made his escape immediately after firing the pistol, and at a late hour last night he had not been arrested. Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth, the Precinct in which the shooting took place, was immediately notified, and that official dispatched men in pursuit of RILEY.

THE DEFENCE OF BUFFALO.

Correspondence between Citizens of Buffalo and Gov. Seymour.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 16.

The following is the correspondence between Gov. SEYMOUR and the gentlemen composing the recent meeting at the Mayor's office, to which allusion has previously been made in these columns. We have not, we are free to confess, been in possession of a copy of the correspondence "for several days;" on the contrary, we never saw it before this morning, though we were aware that letters had passed between the gentlemen named and His Excellency.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York;

SIR: As citizens of Buffalo, we deem it a duty, which we owe alike to our city and country at large, to make an earnest appeal to your Excellency, and through you to the General Government, for military protection against an apprehended raid of rebels from Canada to burn our city and plunder its inhabitants. We have learned through the Provost-Marshal's office here, that a detective has been employed by that officer in Canada, for some weeks past, watching the movements of the rebels there, and that recently they seem to be congregating on the Niagara frontier, apparently with some design of making a strike—and Buffalo, so rich in its stores of grain and merchandise, and so utterly defenceless, offers many temptations to a marauding force composed of rebels from the Southern States and deserters from our own army, many of whom, we are informed, are utterly depraved, in most destitute circumstances, and ready for an expedition that promises devastation and plunder with a hope of escape.

After consultation by a few of our most prominent citizens, we have concluded that it was best to address your Excellency privately, by letter, lest a more public manifestation of our defenceless condition might invite an attack before we were prepared to meet it. We beg leave to call your attention particularly to our situation.

Our location is peculiar. We occupy the narrow strait through which most of the commerce between the East and West must pass, and it needs only to look at the twenty-seven elevators filled with grain, and which are indispensable to transfer for the thirty or forty millions of bushels that must arrive here before the close of navigation, to see that, if these be destroyed, it will be a national calamity, the effects of which will be felt to the remotest part of the United States; and they are necessarily of that combustible material easily ignited, and once on fire they are so high that there can be little hope of extinguishing the flames.

It is impossible to guard this frontier by anything short of a military force, acting under military discipline, and while we would not presume to dictate what should be done, we would respectfully suggest that means be immediately taken by the military authorities to ascertain more definitely, by competent and skillful detectives, the plans and intentions of these rebels; and that the Canadian authorities—whom we believe to be friendly—be invited to coöperate in preventing a raid from Canada on the United States, and, above all, that a military force, adequate to our protection, be placed on this frontier. If troops cannot be spared from other places, we hope and trust that those raised here, comprising the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, may be suffered to remain until their places can be supplied by others.

Hoping that this communication will receive attention, we remain your Excellency's

Most obedient servants,

HENRY W. ROGERS, WM. G. FARGO, Mayor,
JOHN GANSON, MILLARD FILLMORE,
E. G. SPAULDING, S. V. R. WATSON,
JOHN ALLEN, JR., S. G. AUSTIN,
P. L. STERNBERG, SAMUEL F. PRATT.
GIBSON T. WILLIAMS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter in regard to the threatened danger to your city from refugees and others on the Canada borders, I have to say that immediate steps have been taken to place the militia of the State in a condition to repel any invasion of the soil. I have directed that the commanders of the different districts hold themselves in readiness to answer at once any call that may be made upon them.

As your city is exposed to injury from small parties of marauders and incendiaries, it is proper that close watch should be kept by a sufficient number of men to prevent such forms of attack. I have issued orders that the two regiments belonging to Buffalo should remain in that city, and that a detail be made from them for guard duty.

If you will send some proper person to this city, to advise with me in regard to further measures, I will order such other action as may be deemed necessary for your protection. Truly, yours, etc.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To WM. G. FARGO, MILLARD FILLMORE, JOHN GANSON, and others, Buffalo, N. Y.

Treason in Indiana.

The following resolutions, which were adopted among others, at a meeting held in Fort Wayne Ind., Aug. 13, were advocated in speeches if possible still more treasonable:

"That by a wicked and blind Administration and its abolition supporters, we have been unwillingly forced into a war, the avowed purpose of which is to abolish Slavery, and the only result of the further prosecution of which will be ruin and eternal separation; and that we view with alarm the fact that 2,500,000 of our kinsmen have already been called out, and a large majority of them slaughtered, and we have still hanging over our heads a merciless conscription, and enormous, ruinous taxation.

That we are more than ever convinced of the truth of the doctrine of the Democracy, asserted at the outset, that war is not the remedy for attempted secession or disunion; but is disunion, and eternal separation, itself. Therefore, we are in favor of, and demand of those in authority, a cessation of hostilities, and the calling together of a Convention of all the States to settle upon such terms of peace as shall be to the best interest of the old Union, and to the honor and dignity of all the people.

That we know that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, has again outraged the people and degraded the nation in the eyes of the world, by spurning the opportunities for peace offered by distinguished Southerners and confidential agents of the Confederates, and by unwisely and wickedly thrusting before the world, contrary to the Constitution, his doctrine of Abolitionism as the ultimatum of a peace between the sections. Also, that his position puts a new, and more dangerous, and more disgraceful phase upon the war; and we hold him responsible before God and man for its further prolongation, and upon him rests the crimes and all the horrible sins that are attendant upon the prosecution of an unjust and unnecessary war.

That in view of these facts we declare the proposed draft for 500,000 men the most damnable of all other outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people by this Administration; and we further declare that the honor, dignity and safety of the people demand that against ruin and enslavement they must afford to themselves that protection which usurpation and tyranny denies them.

That we condemn the action of the Federal authorities in the recent Kentucky election—in arresting on the eve of election day the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, and in compelling their names to be stricken from the poll-books; and we now warn the Abolitionists that in the attempt to perpetrate a like violation of law and rights in our State, there will surely come a conflict between the people and their oppressors, that those in power will do well to avoid forcing upon us. We are law-abiding citizens, but we are neither slaves nor cowards, and we will defend our rights at all hazards.

That we are opposed to the draft, and that we call upon the Democracy of all the States to sustain us in our declaration—and if fight we must, we shall fight for the Constitution and the Union, and will never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unconstitutional war. We are for peace, and determined to have peace, and that we earnestly pray that the President shall revoke his proclamation for the draft, and treat with the Confederate Government upon terms of peace and the restoration of the Union."

Our Prisoners in the South.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT BY THE REBELS.

CARY D. STRONG, Co. D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, writes as follows from the headquarters of Chief of Cavalry, in the field, Department of the Cumberland:

"I was captured on the 8th of last October during Gen. WHEELER's raid through Middle Tennessee, after the battle of Chickamauga. On my trip to Richmond I was kept five days at Atlanta, and while there was fed on a pint of meal and one ounce of meat per day. A lot of our wounded from Chickamauga's bloody field were there, without medicine, and no attendance only such as our own men could give; nothing given them to eat fit for a dog, and old dirty tent canvas for bandages. Their wounds were mortified and rotten. One, in particular, I saw the day I arrived there was a man who had a part of his skull taken off by a ball; at least a pint of maggots were wriggling in his brains and crawling from there over his pillow.

From Atlanta we were sent in hog-cars to Richmond, via Augusta, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina, and Raleigh, North Carolina, and were incarcerated on that 'earthly hell,' Belle Island, on the 1st of November. There our rations consisted of about ten ounces of bread, made of corn-and-cob meal, and cold water, and half baked, and from one to two ounces of beef, or half a pint of soup, either rice or corn-pea soup. We lay in the ditches two weeks before we got tents, and many a night have I paced the streets to keep from freezing, all our extra clothing having been taken long before. Here commenced a course of torture not unequaled in barbarity by the Inquisition of the dark ages. A slow but sure death, by gradual starvation; the refined cruelty of which the most vivid imagination cannot picture, or pen describe. Men were often knocked senseless by clubs in the hands of our brutal keepers, for crowding up to the gate at ration time, in their eagerness to draw rations. Prisoners were very often shot by the guards for no provocation whatever. I will give an instance that I particularly remember. A guard sold a prisoner some pies over the bank for ten dollars Confederate money, and received a twenty. When asked to give the change, ten dollars Confederate money, he shot the man dead, and wounded another; loaded his gun hastily, and fired into camp the second time.

Not a man was admitted to the hospital until he was so low that he had to be carried to the doctor in a blanket. The appearance of the *well* men was heartrending to behold. They were, almost to a man, so emaciated that they more resembled skeletons than living men, and moved about so perfectly listless and hopeless, that life, to many, seemed a grievous burden. Vermin with all was thicker than knats around new paint. We were allowed no change in our clothes, and I, like the rest, wore the same clothes during my stay—in my case, over six months. When Gen. BUTLER placed his rebels on Point Lookout the Richmond authorities began crowding our men from the city prisons and hospitals on the island, until over 9,000 were inclosed in a pen of less than five acres, and not shelter for one-third of them. During January and February, among these poor fellows it was common to find their nearest neighbors of the night frozen dead in the morning. I have seen as many as eleven carried out in one morning, who were frozen to death the night previous, and five or six dead was a common occurrence. During that time, there were hundreds without hats, caps, blankets, shoes or overcoats, while one day rain, next ice half an inch thick, and then snow two or three inches and they compelled to bear it all without shelter, often with no fire, and never with enough to keep them warm. A prisoner's burial was, if possible, more brutal than their treatment while alive. I have seen one to four dumped into a hole together, without the least show of coffin or covering of any kind, the dirt shoveled in and left without head-board or other mark. Bodies often laid at the hospital some time before being interred. One instance I will cite. Jan. 10 I have the following: 'Seven men lay nine days outdoors at the hospital, and last night the hogs got at them and tore them to pieces.' A dog belonging to the rebel Lieutenant commanding the island was killed, and part I saw eaten *raw*, and all our rations were stopped twenty-four hours in consequence. Men were bucked down, for no offense but begging for bread until unable to stand up on being released. Men tied up by the thumbs for the same offence was of common occurrence. The most awful narrative is tame, compared with reality. It is the deliberate purpose of the hell-hounds to make all who live through the course of torture unfit to again enter the service. By the official reports of the city hospitals during January and February, 2,500 were admitted, and of that number, over 1,500 died. Of all the boxes sent by friends at home, not one in a hundred ever reaches the owner, but are used, at least in part, to *fête* their returned friends, who come in exchange for our poor skeletons, that are lucky enough to get through.

I was released and reached here the 20th of April, and God grant that I may never run that gauntlet of death again. Of the whole party with whom I came through, just ten beside myself did not go to the hospital, and at least one-third of the whole were carried from the boat."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The particulars of the accident which we briefly alluded to yesterday, as having taken place near Turner's on Tuesday evening last, are as follows:

The emigrant train left Jersey City at 8:15 P. M., and upon arriving near Augusta Bridge, about forty miles out, had slackened speed to about twelve miles an hour, being near the point at which the milk train passes. Following was an extra freight train, which must have been running at a fast speed, as it overtook and ran into the emigrant train. The concussion was so great that the platforms were crushed instantly, killing six emigrants, who were riding on the platform, but no persons inside was seriously injured. The conductor, MATTHEW FINN, who was in the rear car, saw the head-light of the approaching train, and running out on the platform, was also killed. Two of the freight cars jumped the track, and in less than half a minute after, came down and ran into the freight cars, demolishing one of them and damaging the engine. The accident caused a delay of several hours before the track was cleared.

The accident is believed to have been the result of negligence on the part of the conductor of the emigrant train. Knowing that he was behind time, and knowing, also, that the freight train might soon be expected, it is claimed that he should have sent a man with a signal lantern down the track to stop the approaching train. This he failed to do, and the expected train, sweeping around a short curve, not five hundred feet from the rear of the emigrant train, ran into it almost before the engineer could slow his engine. After the emigrant train was run into no warning was sent ahead, and consequently the down milk train ran into the ill-fated emigrant train, badly smashing the upper cars, but fortunately inflicting no further injury to life or limb.—*Morning Telegraph, Aug. 19.*

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Canibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21.—*In steamship City of Limerick, for Liverpool.*—W. Danford, Capt. Brown, Wm. Cammingworth, Miss Eccleston, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Limon, Richard Anson, H. Goldsmith, M. Elkron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon rises. 9 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 14 | Gov. Island..12 03 | Hell Gate.. 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool Aug. 6, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 124 passengers to J. G. Dale. 15th inst., lat. 46 08, lon. 48 10, exchanged Nos. with Br. ship Cape Horn, bound W. Same day, passed a large iceberg. 11th inst., lat. 50 35, lon. 29 24, exchanged signals with a steamship bound E.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool 9th inst., and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 164 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. 10th inst., 10:30 A. M., off Hook of Waterford, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound E. 11th, lat. 51 &, lon. 12 10, passed Br. ship Royal Mail, bound E. 14th lat. 51 15, lon. 32 37, passed ship Martha Rideout, from London July 23. 16th, lat. 46 51, lon. 45 25, passed ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, from Cardiff July 23. 21st, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool. Same day, passed steamship London, hence for London.

Steamship Varuna, Crary, Fortress 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st, off Squan, passed brig Hope, of New-York, bound N.

Steamer Falcon, Waldren, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Aurora, Barker, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. and 574 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Two deaths, one birth. This morning, at 4 o'clock, struck on the Outer Middle Ground, where she thumped quite heavily for about half an hour before getting off.

Bark Rosamond, Pickett, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Peck & Church. 16th inst., lat. 42 46, lon. 65 00, saw a large suspicious looking steamer, painted black, with one mast and three funnels, steering N. E.

Bark Mallie Metcalf, Baker, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brockway & Baker. 14th, off Cape Sable, saw a suspicious looking steamer, with one mast and three smoke pipes, steering E.

Bark Jenny Pitts, (of Rockland,) Haskell, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Maria, (Dan.,) Jongebloed 61 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Lizzie Rider, (of Argyle, N. S.,) Pennington, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Avondale, (of Tremont,) Dix, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig J. H. Crowley, (of Addison,) Drisko, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 9 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Charles Edward, —, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Mawkins, Lubec 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Lunt, Portsmouth 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Majestic, Wentworth, Newburyport.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston for Albany.

Schr. John Jones, Ward, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Hall, Vinalhaven, stone.

Schr. Bay State, —, Providence.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Crowell, Gloucester.

WIND—At Sunset, E. N. E.

Below.

Ship Mount Royal, from Liverpool 35 ds.
Bark Roslyn.
Brig Rio.
Brig Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas 14 ds.

Sailed.

20th—Steamship City of London.
Ship President Fillmore.
Barks Mayflower, Solide, Gratta, Paladin, James Welch, Louis.
Brigs A. B. Gook, Clio, Excelsior.
Schooners Dundee, Antelope, J. G. Miller, Evelina, Etta, John Lenthal.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. bark Geo. Bell, Ardrossan; brig H. G. Berry, Cienfuegos.

Foreign Ports.

At Glace Bay, C. B., Aug. 7, barks Nonpareil, for New-York, in 5 ds.; Champion, for do., do.; brig Essex and bark Cephas Sterret, for do., in 10 ds.

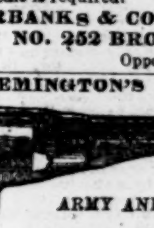
At Cow Bay, C. B., Aug. 12, bark Sandy Hook, for New-York next day.

At Pictou, N. S., Aug. 11, brk Lavina and brig Crimea, for New-York, in 4 ds.

MEETINGS.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.—A meeting will be held in the afternoon of MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock, by the courtesy of Wm. Walter Phelps, Esq., at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, to devise and adopt a method of mutual insurance against the draft.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES



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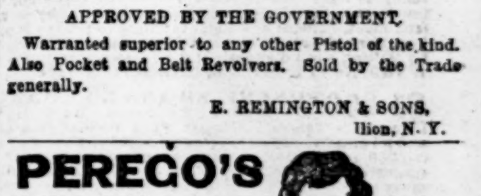

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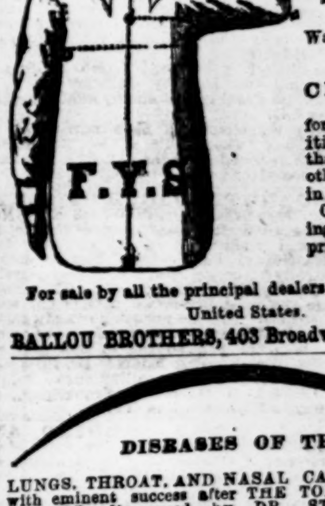

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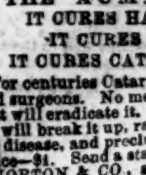

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THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and their friends, will please call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall Place, one door from Chambers-street, to get the tickets and bills for the excursion to take place September 6, 1864, for the benefit of the sick and to bury the dead. Come, male and female, and do all you can for the cause. By order of the Committee.